# The Saturday Evening Post.

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## RIGINAL POETRY.

### TO SPRING.

the cheering season's bloom,
his open dread weaver's gloom,
hes thee with thy verdant hue so,
Mild breathing spring;
n flow'rs in fancy's loom.

ven them with a magic spell,
ry hill, in ev'ry dell;
and the purling streamlets dwell,
She'll fondly hover
ver that zephyr loves so well!

n'd flow'rs he'll spread his wings
y first dawn Aurora brings,
e lark that sweetly sings
His morning praise,
ntry pure with rapture rise.

thy verdant garment drest,
awkens to be blest,
ld's storms are hush'd to rest,
And all thy days
een paved with hope sit blest.

CORDELIA.

### ODE TO MINERVA.

BY LAMBERT A. WILMER.

ere thy marble turrets smile,
he mild and stormy wave,
the dark majestic Nile,
ercast the sleetes of Delta lave—
n f om that sacred fane,
whose strong *hexadactone* play
monsters of the main;
nd all the lowly strain
wires thy glories to portray.

n the power of reason strove
hee for right to name that land,
y thy wile and that of Jove,
e the precious world command,
n Neptune cleaved the earth,
ch gave the foaming courser birth;
d olive bough by thee was given,
of peace, the darling child of heaven.
ds approved;—divine Athena rose,
lovers of ethics; hither science came,
lemic bowers to repose;
d hands and urges hailed thee with acclaim,
ed thy altars and invoked thy name.

ft thy iron proud Ilium fell,
d the Argive force repel—
long years, Greece strove in vain,
ered citadel to gain,—
, O Goddess, hadest the flames aspire,
p her painted domes in sheets of fire,
each palace, with a thund'ring sound,
ding ruins cover all the ground!
adulterous Spartan slave,
more on wretched Ilium came;
d, Goddess, in thy sight appears,
e form of vice and folly wears.

e here wisdom, by whatever name,
on lands or Christian climes adored,
, O Goddess, shall thy altars claim
ble victims of the slaughtering sword!

rpet's sound that winds the blast of death,
barbarous triumphs of the field shall cease;
for thee shall weave the laurel wreath,
ith it twine the olive branch of peace.

### SONG.

ssuming form, my peerless fair!
expressive charms
g tender, captive breast
throbbing, soft alarms.

ay wreath the lily beads
light and dewy head,
y side, the fragrance of
blushing rose is dead.

ch and the rose, tho' sweet
splendid they be,
ir purity and their loveliness
are excelled by thee.

CARLOS.

### WHAT I LOVE.

—and summer's early dawn,
when bedding nature swells,
o the ether fancied joys,
many shows, its gilded toys,
ad wiles of beaux and belles—
Quit the country's vernal graves,
the music fills each tree;
ce last sake, some rob'd in green,
ge amazed they have been,
breathing melody.

ye rose, as first I've rov'd,
childhood's happier hours,
ing the clear and glassy lake,
angled on its mossy brake,
cold and spring flow'rs.
ed, at early rise or eve,
some scene of manic fame;
the lovely beech, upon whose bark,
heart years full deep I'd cut,
that letter of my name.

ke—away from the tow'ring cliff,
to watch the cataract fall,
throat aspir'd, or trod each glade,
en evening o'er the forest shade
ven spreads her murky pall—
that my best paternal home,
as antique records trace—
where my brother's merry glee,
expulsive heart so pure and free,
my sister's fond embrace.

ALPHA.

### LINES,

ADDRESSED TO SUSAN.

is something so silent, so calm, and so holy
ath spring creating in the country, that I
in the melancholy twilight, and mark the
cannot growing fainter and feinter, and
y, like the hue of the withering rose."

ering hour! 'tis the sun's last ray
ly on the mountain's brow,
ness, succeeds the orb of day,
And all is quiet now.

the hour I love to break
from all scenes of toil and strife,
some fav'rite haunt—and take
A retrospect of life.

ghing hour, 'tis sweet to dwell
the joys that memory brings;
the happy time to swell
The heart's remembrances.

the hour we think with joy
's rewards of heaven—our goal,
we shall tread, without alloy,
The star-bestrewed road—
is past, and evening brought,
ughtful life seems but a glance;
will fade away—there's nought
Of long continuance

JUVENIS.

### YOUTH.

the day of youth, 'tis the morning of life,
sun of existence is shining,
ds its brightness with sorrow or strife,
s the young day with gloomy repining.

blows had changed its fair to a flower,
fragrance, dispensing its use,
the exulting worm will devour
and leave black decay in its lieu.

glow as crystal, from earth's green bed
the its way to eternity's sea;
on its path, lost, its qualities living,
, gets putrid, and ceases to be.

the short season, while life is still young,
little moments, let nature direct;
thy heart, but give prudence thy tongue,
time as judge, and thy errors correct.

WILL.

## THE HADDOT MILL.

This old, one story, frame building, rendered venerable by time, having withstood the ravages of near forty years—endeared to memory by early recollections, and still cherished with unabated fondness as a relic of olden time, when blackbirds sung like nightingales, and the sententious bob-white whistle of the lonely partridge broke upon the listening ear like dulcet music—when the blackberries, the strawberries, and the whortleberries which grow in its vicinity, were larger and finer flavored than they have ever been since, or ever will be again—and when, in short—but I forbear *prosing* on so delectable a conglomeration of inexpressible reminiscences; they are worthy to be sung in classic metre, with the rest of those sweet native wild notes peculiar to the minstrels of this dear land of liberty and science, who need not roam on "Mount Parnassus," like the simpletons of Europe, to supplicate a madman's inspirations, but rambling through the woods and meadows of our own beloved country, and seated upon the first mossy hillock which presents, sing spontaneously,—

There is endeared in memory's sacred lore,
A spot where oft in fancy I explore;
Near those bright fields, where first my infant eye
Dwelt on the landscape, bounding earth and sky;
Where erst in youth I trod with nimble feet,
Buoyant with hopes delectable and sweet!
Thrice happy spot, where memory loves to dwell,
And all thy beauties to the world to tell;
Tho' far away, thy local boundaries, still
Lovely in ruins, mark the well-known mill.
Tho' billed, I'd steer unerring course to thee,
And kiss the spot which gave such bliss to me!

Down by you villa, thro' the neighb'ring wood,
Still lightly worn the pathway, once a road;
There, thro' the shade, involves its devious course,
No longer now the guide of man and horse;
But still enough remains at once to tell
The happy spot which yet I love so well.
Here stand the self same oaks upon the plain,
And here the breech which yet retains my name!
The well known stocks present of former days,
Beneath whose shades I've shun'd the solar rays;
Down by you stream, which still restless pours
Its watery tribute to the unnumber'd flowers;
Oft there I quench'd my raging summer thirst,
And sat upon its brink, and watch'd its course.

Anon a vista long, of sturdy oaks,
Receives me wandering, and my path denotes;
Where gloomy silence reigns the live-long day,
And gentle zephyrs, birds and squirrels play:
Beyond, and winding round the sideling hill,
The pathway dimly leads me to the mill;
Now trod by none but brutes in search of food,
Who browze the incumb'ring thicket thro' the wood;
Unconscious classical ruminating there,
Where Virgil's wood-nymphs would delight to share.

With measur'd step I walk the echoing dell,
And view each spot where mem'ry points so well;
Where grows the grass as oft before it grew,
And streams meander still within my view.
Thus nature, true, the self same form reflects,
With man's mutations ever unperplext;
While long experience of the world to me
Marks human creatures built on vanity!
And he who from the charge exemption claims,
Will find his wit exhausted for his pains.
Alas! sad victim of thy own conceit,
Ne'er claim exemption, till from death exempt,
But being strive to wind the thorny road,
Which leads thee suffering up to nature's God!

Now on the hillock's summit I resume
My wonted hopes to dissipate my gloom;
Quick tread the path, with better prospects cheer'd,
And smile to tears for scenes so long endear'd.
Now upon the vista—now the cheering light
Breaks forth more glorious on th' enraptured sight;
In sun and shade more brilliant than elsewhere,
For 'tis a spot ne'er found but only there!
There stands in ruins, hast'ning to decay,
The lonely mill, where yet I love to stray;
There still the pond presents its glassy form,
Unruffled by no breeze or gathering storm;
Deep in the vale it winds its silent course,
Or gives the mill wheel its descending force:
Beneath the skies, reflected, shine more bright,
And cast a lustre of resplendent light.
Within its bosom live unnumber'd fry,
In age secure, advancing 'till they die.
Oft have I angled from its shady side,
And drew each helpless victim from the tide;
Delighted watch'd each "gluttonous nibble" got,
Transfix'd in mute attention to the spot.

Oft bent on sport, I rais'd the portal gate,
And sped the water forth in solemn state;
While on its axle turned the lab'ring wheel,
I mark'd its motions with untiring zeal;
Or drench'd beneath the current of its spray,
I bath'd my limbs, and laugh'd my cares away.
Thrice happy spot! around whose pleasing shade,
The sylvan scene perpetual smiles array'd;
No flowers so sweet as those which bloom'd by thee,
No shade so cooling as thy spreading tree;
Thy various wild fruits often have I shar'd,
All others worthless when with thine compar'd;
Thy roots so rated round the embow'ring vale,
And flung perfumes upon the scented gale;
Ten thousand beauties rank supremely thine,
And o'er these all presides the eglantine.
Oft have I roam'd in melancholy mood,
And mark'd the transient blossoms of the wood—
Have climb'd the loftiest trees within the soil,
And gain'd a bird's eye view to cheer my toil—
Have wandered round the margin of the pool,
And thought profoundly wise in nature's school;
Or paused in stillness, when th' aquatic bird
Rous'd his flight, in sign of footsteps heard:
Aw'd by his spreading noisy pinions gone,
I crept with mute attention and surprise;
Or when the bullfrog bellowed forth his roar,
And every dell re-echo'd o'er and o'er,
I started with involuntary fright,
As forth he sprang before my wond'ring sight;
And oft recall'd to fancy's image wild,
The close resemblance to a new-born child!
While thro' my veins the blood ran creeping cold,
And clos'd my vision, fearful to behold.

Here once again upon that spot I stand,
To catch a glimpse of rural beauties bland;
In vain around I search, with keen surprise,
Each charm has fled forever from my eyes;
The dam no more obstructs the water's course,
Which glides unsightly from a stagnant source;
The mill wheels' fragments, scattered o'er the ground,
No more revolving endless, round and round;
The mill itself, with moss and weeds o'ergrown,
Dilapidate, unmanful, and prostrate thrown;
While here and there, a sedgy oozing rill
Weeps o'er the ruins of the ruin'y mill!
With these my tears in sympathy combine,
And leave the relics of revolving time.
As yet, ere long, some kindred friend for me
Shall drop a tear, and mourn my destiny!

## THE MORALIST.

### ELEGANT EXTRACT.

Give me to know that the doctrine of Jesus is bread from heaven, and that it sustains the spirit and prepares it for heaven, and I well may be indifferent whether that bread descended, like the manna in the desert, in nightly dew, or whether, like the food of Elijah, it was brought to my eager hands by the ravens, or whether it was broken for myself and the hungry thousands around me, by the hand endued with miraculous powers. So long as I know that it was sent me by the father of my spirit, and that eating it I shall live forever, I know that can give it value, or awaken my gratitude. When some friendly hand presses a cup of cold water to my lips, as I am fainting with thirst in a weary land, I will not ask, for I do not care, whether that water was showered from the skies or gushed from a spring. I ask not whether it was brought me in a golden urn, or whether it was presented in a crystal vase, or a soldier's helmet. It is water that bids me live, and that is enough for me.—*Pierpont.*

### HALLEY AND NEWTON.

Halley, the great mathematician, dabbled not a little in infidelity; he was rather too fond of introducing this subject. Once, when he had descanted somewhat freely on it, in the presence of his friend Sir Isaac Newton, the latter cut him short with this observation: "I always attend to you, Dr. Halley, with the greatest deference when you do us the honour to converse on astronomy, or the mathematics, because these are subjects you have industriously investigated, and which you well understand; but religion is a subject on which I always hear you with pain, because it is one which you have not seriously examined, and therefore do no comprehend; you despise it because you have not studied it, and you will not study it because you despise it."

### AN ATHEIST CONVICTED.

Sir Isaac Newton having an acquaintance who denied the existence of a Supreme Being, took the following method to convince him of his error upon his own principles.—Expecting him upon a visit, he procured a very handsome globe of the starry heavens, which could not escape his friend's observation; who seized the first occasion to ask *from* whence it came, and to whom it belonged. "Not to me," said Sir Isaac, "nor was it ever made by any person, but came here by chance!" "That," replied his skeptical friend, "is absolutely impossible, you surely jest." Sir Isaac, however, seriously persisting in his assertions, took occasion to reason with his friend upon his own atheistical principle. "You will not," said he, "believe that this small body originated by chance, and yet you would contend that those heavenly bodies, of which it is a faint and diminutive resemblance, came into existence without order or design!" Pursuing this chain of reasoning, his friend was at first confounded, in the next place convicted, and ultimately joined in cordial acknowledgment of the absurdity of denying the existence of a God.

### COBBETT'S NORTHERN TOUR.

In my last, I gave some account of my proceedings up to Tuesday night, the 26th instant, when I gave my third lecture at Leeds. I should in vain endeavour to give an adequate description of the pleasure which I produced in that fine and opulent capital of this great county of York; for the *capital* it is in fact, though not in name. On the first evening, the play-house, which is pretty spacious, was not completely filled in all its parts; but on the second and the third it was filled brim full, boxes, pit and gallery; besides a dozen or two of gentlemen who were accommodated with seats on the stage.—Owing to a cold which I took at Huddersfield, and which I spoke of before, I was, as the players call it, not in a very good voice; but the audience made allowance for that, and very wisely preferred sense to sound. I never was more delighted than with my audience at Leeds; and what I set the highest value on, is, that I find I produced a prodigious effect in that important town. There had been a meeting at Doncaster, a few days before I went to Leeds from Ripley, where one of the speakers, a Mr. Beckett Denison had said, speaking of the taxes, that there must be an application of the *pruning hook*, or of the *sponge*. This gentleman is a banker, I believe; he is one of the Beckets connected with the Lowthers; and he is a brother, or very near relation of that Sir John Becket who is the Judge Advocate General. So that, at last, others can talk of the pruning hook and the sponge, as well as I.

From Leeds I proceeded on to this place, not being able to stop at either Wakefield or Barnesley, except merely to change horses. The people in those towns were apprised of the time that I should pass through them; and, at each place, great numbers assembled to see me, to shake me by the hand, and to request me to stop. I was so hoarse as not to be able to make the post-boy hear me when I called to him; and, therefore, it would have been useless to stop; yet I promised to go back if my time and my voice would allow me. They do not, and I have written to the gentlemen of those places to inform them, that when I go to Scotland in the spring, I will not fail to stop in those towns, in order to express my gratitude to them. All the way along, from Leeds to Sheffield, it is coal and iron, and iron and coal. It was dark before we reached Sheffield; so that we saw the iron furnaces in all the horrible splendour of their everlasting blaze. Nothing can be conceived more grand or more terrific than the yellow waves of fire that incessantly issue from the top of these furnaces, some of which are close by the way-side. Nature has placed the beds of iron and the beds of coal along side of each other, and art has taught man to make one to operate upon the other, so to turn the iron stone into liquid matter, which is drained off from the bottom of the furnace, and afterwards moulded into blocks and bars, and all sorts of things. The combustibles are put into the top of the furnace, which stands thirty, forty, or fifty feet up in the air, and the ever blazing mouth of which is kept supplied with coals and coke and iron stone, from little iron waggons forced up by steam, and brought down again to be re-filled. It is a surprising thing to behold; and it is impossible to behold it without being convinced that, whatever other nations may do with cotton and with wool, they will never equal England with regard to things made of iron and steel. This Sheffield, and the land all about it, is one bed of iron and coal. They call it black Sheffield, and black enough it is; but from the one town and its environs go nine-tenths of the knives that are used in the whole world; there being, I understand, no knives made at Birmingham; the manufacture of which place consists of the larger sort of implements, of locks of all sorts, and guns and swords, and of all the endless articles of hardware which go to the furnishing of a house. As to the land, viewed in the way of agriculture, it really does appear to be very little worth. I have not seen, except at Harewood and Ripley, a stack of wheat since I came into Yorkshire; and even there, the whole I saw; and all that I have seen since I came into Yorkshire; and all that I saw during a ride of six miles that I took into Derbyshire the day before yesterday; all put together would not make the one half of what I have many times seen in one single rick-yard of the vales of Wiltshire. But this is all very proper; these coal-diggers, and iron-meltors, and knife-makers, compel us to send the food to them, which, indeed, we do cheerfully, in exchange for the produce of their skills, and the wondrous works of their hands.

The trade of Sheffield has fallen off less in proportion than that of the other manufacturing districts. North America, and particularly the United States, where the people have so much victuals to eat, form a great branch of the custom of this town. If the people of Sheffield could only receive a tenth part of what their knives sell for by retail in America, Sheffield might pave its streets with silver. A gross of knives and forks is sold to the Americans for less than three knives and forks can be bought at in all in a country store in America. No fear of rivalship in this trade. The Americans may lay on their tariff, and double it, and triple it; but as long as they continue to eat their victuals, from Sheffield they must have the things to cut it with.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

## SELINA AND ROSALINE,

OR THE BIRTH NIGHT BALL.

'See Rosaline, my dress has just been brought home,' exclaimed the young and beautiful Selina Harcourt to her cousin—'do come and admire it—is it not superb!' added she, while she unfolded and gaily displayed it.

'It certainly is very elegant,' gently replied Rosaline, who was quietly sewing a neat trimming on her own plain muslin dress; 'and I have no doubt from the bright flush upon your cheek you anticipate many a brilliant conquest to-morrow night.'

'Why, I surely could not be accused of much vanity if I did look forward with some hope,' said Selina, carelessly turning her radiant face towards a large mirror that hung opposite; 'but I confess I should be willing to resign the adoration of all my admirers, if I could but bend that haughty stoic, William Charlemont.'

'And do you really think,' inquired Rosaline, smiling, 'you could be content with his love alone, and relinquish without regret, the homage you inspire and exact?'

'I think I could,' replied Selina, 'he *is* so noble, and his countenance so expressive of genius and sense, and he is so idolized by the ladies, and yet so delightfully indifferent to all, that I should dote on melting his obdurate heart; how I should be envied if I could penetrate his adamant feelings and bind him with the silken chain of love.'

Selina ceased speaking; her beautiful face was bright with enthusiasm, and as the timid Rosaline looked up, she did not wonder at the universal admiration that was ever yielded to her. Both were silent for a few minutes; Selina was revolving in her own mind, all the delights of the next evening, when every heart would bow before her, while Rosaline, anxiously looking on her thoughtful countenance, mentally breathed a hope that her beautiful cousin would never love in vain.

'My dear Rosa,' suddenly cried Selina, 'have you not finished your dress yet? well really, I should never have patience to trim it; I declare I would stay at home rather than be obliged to arrange my dresses; and besides, there is an air of fashion necessary, that we can never give to them.'

'You have forgotten Selina,' calmly replied Rosaline, that my fortune is quite inadequate to support such extravagance; your father is rich, while mine'—and she stopped, while a tear trembled in her expressive eye.

'For heaven's sake, do not weep Rosaline,' said Selina, 'it may make us both sad, and, as we intend going to-morrow night to the Ball, given in honor to the memory of the illustrious Washington, we must put on our brightest smiles, and reserve our tears'—

'For the succeeding morning,' interrupted Rosaline, smiling, 'for I am much mistaken if many a bright eye does not weep with envy, or some disappointment to their vanity.'

'Which I hope will never be our fate, Rosa,' rejoined the beautiful Selina, smiling with anticipated triumph, 'but come, 'tis growing late, and fortunately your trimming is completed; so let us away to dream, not of Washington's victories, but of the brilliant conquests we shall ourselves achieve.'

Rosaline complied with her usual cheerfulness, and with 'gay visions of to-morrow,' the cousins soon sunk in slumber. The ensuing evening proved to be clear and calm—the splendid light of the moon, and the intense blue of the sky, were beautiful in the extreme.

'My dear Selina,' said Rosaline, who had been waiting with enviable patience for her cousin, 'come, the carriage waits; the Miss Ormond's just enquired at the door if you had gone, and you know they are always late.'

'So much the better,' languidly rejoined Selina, 'I dislike going early; do tell me, Rosaline, were their dresses very showy?'

'Indeed I did not observe,' replied Rosaline, 'they are so amiable, and the youngest, especially, is so gentle and unassuming.'

'Oh! a truce with their praises,' interrupted Selina, 'they are fashionable, and that is all I require; but as for beauty,' added she, affectedly, 'I believe even your partiality will deny them any pretensions to beauty.'

'My dear Selina,' said Rosaline, 'nature does not give her dangerous gift of beauty to all, and when you have received an unlimited share, why not be generous with it, and be perfect.'

'Best Rosaline,' softly exclaimed Selina, 'were all the world like you, I would be less unkind, but I know there are but few deserve my regard, and fashion rules me with despotic sway; come, we will go, and in the ball-room I shall soon forget that I could or ought to be amiable.'

We will now follow the cousins to the rooms crowded by youthful beauty and fashion, in which the charms of Selina, heightened by the splendour of her dress, shone perspicuously.—She was attired in rich satin, over which, lace of the finest texture hung in graceful folds; and her glossy ringlets were braided with a profusion of pearls. The gentle Rosaline looked more lovely than usual, in her snowy muslin dress and her only ornament was a rich gold chain, from which was suspended the miniature of her mother.

As the cousins entered the room, each leaning on an arm of Mr. Harcourt, an universal buzz of admiration followed, which was received by Selina with flashing eyes, and by Rosaline with an ingenuous blush, which amply atoned for the evident triumph of her splendid cousin.

'Look, Charlemont,' cried the dashing Felix Belville, 'look, who *is* entering, 'tis a sight worth going for on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Loretto; tell me, Charlemont, if you have the honour of being enlisted in the train of her adorers?'

'On my honour, you overrate my merits,' replied William Charlemont, smiling, 'I have been presented to Miss Harcourt, but believe I am not as yet added to the list of her captives.'

'She is dazzlingly beautiful,' rejoined Felix, 'the painter might take her for a model; there is such grace and witchery in all her movements, and such a proud consciousness of her superiority, that she seems to bid all to worship her; while her interesting little cousin forms such a contrast with her blushes and downcast looks, 'tis a pity that Rosaline Selwyn should hide such a pair of eyes.'

'Nay, do not wish to deprive her of her greatest charm,' said Charlemont, 'in my opinion, one blush of the timid Rosaline is worth all the smiles of her brilliant cousin.'

'Hey Charlemont!' exclaimed Felix Belville, 'is that the shrine at which you worship? then I will pay my respects to the adorable Miss Harcourt—will you introduce me?'

'Pardon me,' answered William, 'I may be too fastidious for the gay world, but modest merit weighs more with me than all the tinsel splendour of wealth and fashion. I admire the beauty of Miss Harcourt, but am not ambitious to move in her sphere.'

He bowed, and left the fashionable, but really amiable Belville standing with ill concealed chagrin and surprise, and joined the Miss Ormonds. Felix Belville was, though young, a man of the world, and promptly pushing his way through the throng of gentlemen that usually surrounded Miss Harcourt, whispered to one of them his desire of an introduction. Selina received him with more than her usual condescension; she knew he was the intimate friend of William Charlemont, and she exerted her every charm to please. Anxious to gain his esteem, she laid aside her affectation and hauteur, and her unrivalled beauty never appeared to greater advantage. Felix was absolutely enchanted; he seemed to walk on fairy ground, and his fair open countenance was fully expressive of the admiration he felt. He was just above the middle size; his form was light and graceful, and his full blue eyes, and open brow never sought to hide any emotion of his noble heart. He danced with the beautiful Selina, and regretted when propriety urged him to relinquish her hand to others. Nor must we suppose that Rosaline was unnoticed; her touching beauty was admired by many, and when she at last pleaded fatigue, and was sitting alone, her lovely countenance flushed with exercise, and her mild eyes beaming with pleasure, William Charlemont ventured to approach her. Totally unconscious of her own power to please, Rosaline received him with diffidence, and it was not until he mentioned the surpassing beauty of her cousin, that she became eloquent, and forgot her timidity.—Charlemont listened with delight to her enthusiastic praise of Selina, and when she ceased, he was silent with admiration.

'And what says Miss Selwyn about herself,' he at last enquired, 'or will she suffer me to sketch her portrait?'

'Nay, Mr. Charlemont,' rejoined Rosaline, blushing deeply, 'it would be a task but ill repaid, suffer me seek my cousin.'

'Will you pardon me, Miss Selwyn? but, to induce you to stay, I will promise your cousin shall be our constant theme for the next hour; or will you prefer walking?'

Rosaline arose with the intention of going to Miss Harcourt, but it happened that ere she could reach her, Selina had gaily left the room with Felix Belville, and sauntered into the one adjoining, for the purpose of beginning another dance.

'You find,' said William Charlemont, smiling, 'your only resource is to remain with me, or will you accept me as a partner.'

Rosaline consented, but the sets were all completed, and she returned with disappointment to her seat. She felt unhappy, for she could not but observe the keen flashes of Selina's eyes, who watched incessantly the attentions of Charlemont to her cousin.

But why prolong the detail of the birth-night ball? Washington never left the field flushed with more brilliant victory, than did the beauteous Selina, except that one laurel alone was wanting to complete her conquest; the love of William Charlemont. Every other had bowed before her resistless charms, and so perverse is human nature, that she felt, in the humbled bitterness of the moment, that she would willingly have sacrificed all others to have conquered him.

Notwithstanding the fatigues of the preceding night, Rosaline arose early, but was astonished and hurt to observe the air of haughty indifference with which she was met by Selina.

'I hope Rosaline,' exclaimed Selina, 'that you were much entertained last evening; I should have fancied from your smiles that Mr. Charlemont was particularly agreeable.'

'I have ever found Mr. Charlemont the same,' timidly answered Rosaline.

'You say truly,' retorted Selina, with bitterness—'I believe it is only to me he shows his lofty disdain—to the Miss Ormonds, Miss Beltons, and to you, Miss Selwyn, he is peculiarly amiable—but he shall feel that I possess the true dignity of woman,' she continued, her dark eyes flashing fire, and her whole frame trembling with emotion.

'My dearest Selina,' exclaimed Rosaline, 'how useless is this anger—I really forget what Mr. Charlemont said, except when he was most ardent in your praise, and then I am sure I listened with pleasure.'

'Forgive me, Rosaline,' cried Selina, blushing with contrition—'I fear I shall never deserve your affection.' Rosaline kissed her offered cheek, and the cousins were soon as happy as ever.

In the course of the day, Mr. Belville called, and Mr. Charlemont also—the conversation was general, and Selina was as usual brilliant and animated—but when the ball was discussed, and William Charlemont spoke of its pleasure, Selina observed his dark eye rest almost fondly on Rosaline, who, however, was totally unconscious of it.

After the evening Belville and Charlemont became frequent visitors—sometimes it happened they did not meet there, and Rosaline always left the room when Mr. Charlemont came alone. After his departure, Selina would appear pensive and abstracted, but generally spoke of him as of an accepted admirer. Day after day did Rosaline expect and dread to hear that the marriage would soon take place. She evidently shrank from the confidence of her cousin, and avoided the remotest mention of William Charlemont. Love had stolen imperceptibly into her gentle heart—it had entwined itself around her every thought—she had listened to the soft and manly voice of Charlemont, till she trembled at her temerity, and wondered how she could dare love one on whom her cousin had placed her affections. Once or twice, Charlemont had stolen to her chair as she sat working or painting, and spoke to her so kind, so endearing, that she would for the moment think she was not entirely indifferent to him—but the next instant she would reproach herself with weakness, and would answer him so coldly and with such assumed haughtiness, that Charlemont chilled and mortified would again seek the glowing smiles of the beautiful Selina. Then Rosaline would look so sad, that Charlemont could not be offended; and once he detected a tear stealing down her pale, bending cheek. What would he not have given to have known what caused that tear, and what happiness to have softened it!

In the meantime Felix was passionately devoted to Selina, who only encouraged his attentions from motives of vanity—her whole soul was rivited on one to whom she was totally indifferent—and she knew it too—she felt that Charlemont was tenderly attached to Rosaline, but she would not resign the hope of changing his regard to herself—and daily, hourly, did she repeat to the deceived, unconscious Rosaline, his professions of love, and pretended it was her caprice alone that delayed the union. Rosaline at last became wearied with her incessant endeavours to appear indifferent, and she determined on going home to her father who resided at Laurel Grove. Winter had now completely passed away—the snow, the storm, and the bitter blast was over, and the trees were putting forth their young green leaves, when Rosaline told Selina her intention. With feigned regret, Selina attempted to alter her resolution; but Rosaline was too conscious of her own feelings to perceive that Selina was absolutely delighted at the prospect of her removal.

'I shall doubly fear your departure just now,' said Selina, 'as Mr. Charlemont's visits have become so regular.'

Rosaline's face deepened into crimson at the name of Charlemont, but she merely remarked to Selina, that it would be quite unnecessary to mention her intended departure to Mr. Belville or Mr. Charlemont.

'I am of your opinion,' said Selina, colouring at her own duplicity—'but,'—added she with one of her most winning smiles, 'Mr. Belville or William might wish to visit you.'

'Not for the world Selina,' hastily replied Rosaline—'that is, I mean—'

'My dear Rosa,' said Selina, who was too much delighted to observe the agitation of her cousin—'my dear Rosa, do just as you please—I am not extremely anxious to dismiss the gentlemen from my presence.'

The rest of the day was spent by Rosaline in arranging her little wardrobe; which, however, was prolonged, that she might escape any farther allusion to Charlemont. In the evening, her pale, but interesting countenance formed so decided a contrast to the brilliant Selina, that Charlemont could not refrain from going to her, as she sat leaning against the harp of her cousin.

'The weather is becoming so delightful, Miss Selwyn,' said he, 'that Belville and I have planned a little excursion for to-morrow, and I must solicit you and Miss Harcourt to join our party.'

Rosaline sighed deeply as she thought, that on the morrow she would be far away; but remembering how wrong it was to indulge such feelings for one who would soon become the husband of her cousin, she withdrew her hand which he had taken, and rising, coldly told him 'her cousin would decide for both.'

The succeeding morning Rosaline parted with Selina, who, however, had no time for regret, as she was going on the party of pleasure proposed the evening before.

'Good bye, my dear Rosa,' said she, as she hastily kissed the trembling lip of her cousin—'remember me when you have leisure—and when Charlemont and I—'

The conscious Rosaline released her hand, and hurrying from her, sprung into the carriage, which, proceeding at a rapid rate, we will leave, and follow Selina into the house. She stood for a moment at the window, and watched the carriage as it receded from her view. 'After all,' said she, sighing, 'I shall never find another like Rosaline—so noble, so good—and how have I deceived her—she is gone without knowing that Charlemont sincerely loves her—but then she loves him not—and I do—and no one is worthy of Rosaline.' So, with this wise conclusion, she suffered herself to think she had done perfectly right, and prepared to adorn herself for the excursion. We will waive a description of this day's pleasure; suffice it to say, that Selina and Charlemont returned from it dispirited and disappointed. Charlemont had repeatedly enquired for Miss Selwyn, which Selina evaded by an indirect reply, or by addressing some of the young ladies in company. Felix Belville was always happy; his gay and lively disposition was the delight of all around him; and only it happened that Selina had unluckily determined on subduing the stubborn heart of Charlemont, she could hardly have escaped admiring the elegant and manly grace of Felix Belville.

One bright morning in May, Rosaline Selwyn had left her father and stolen into the Park that surrounded the house. Her thoughts wandered sadly to her cousin, and she wondered if yet her fate was united to Charlemont's. But the next moment her pure heart shrunk from indulging regrets inimical to the happiness of Selina;—pursuing her way back to the house, was met by her father, who smilingly told her a gentleman was in the house, who had enquired for her. Blushing and trem

bling with apprehension, she entered the room—her straw hat was thrown back, and her auburn ringlets had escaped the comb, and partly fell in wild luxuriance over her shoulders. So beautiful did she then look, that even the commanding beauty of Selina would have lost by comparison. But soon did the colour forsake her cheeks, when William Charlemont sprung forward to meet her. Her first emotion was that of delighted surprise, but immediately recollecting that he might have come to announce his marriage with her cousin, she turned to her father to whom she introduced Mr. Charlemont, and sat down in breathless suspense. Her father observed her agitation, but unconscious of the cause, enquired for Mr. Harcourt and Selina.

'They are both well, I believe,' replied Charlemont—'I have not visited there lately.'

'Not lately,' repeated Rosaline, with surprise,—yet, supposing some haughtiness of her cousin had caused this momentary coldness, delicately forebore to make any comment. Charlemont tried to converse with his customary ease and grace; but he appeared evidently constrained, and became more and more embarrassed. Mr. Selwyn at last leaving the room for the purpose of seeking a book, Charlemont arose, and, taking the hand of the confused Rosaline, pressed it with affectionate interest. She turned very pale, and striving to subdue her emotions, faultered out that she hoped his present coldness with her cousin would be soon dispelled.

'Forgive me, dear Miss Selwyn,' he replied—'I am more anxious to speak only of yourself.'

Rosaline's pale cheek became flushed; she imagined he observed her weakness, and triumphed in it. Pride overcame regard, and she answered, with cold disdain, that she would go and assist her father in finding the book.

'Not till you hear me,' exclaimed Charlemont, seizing both her hands—'forgive my presumption, but I had hoped the spell had been broken that separated me from happiness.'

'I do not understand you,' said Rosaline, with embarrassment.

'Then suffer me to explain myself fully, softly murmured William, gently leading her back to her chair. In a few moments all was explained—his secret and cherished love—his hope and despair.—He glanced slightly over the deception of Selina, but pleaded his attachment for Rosaline in rapid and glowing terms.

'You are silent, dear Rosaline—answer me one only one word, Rosaline—Miss Selwyn, may I not hope?'

She turned her dark blue eye upon him, and spoke in a voice which thrilled to his heart—'But my dear Selina!'

'Dearest and best,' exclaimed Charlemont—'fear not for Selina—from what Felix Belville tells me, her fickle fancy has chosen another object.'

'And do you really think she is attached to Mr. Belville?' asked Rosaline.

'She is, assuredly,' answered Charlemont, 'as much as one of her disposition is capable of feeling—and now, dearest Rosaline, have I your permission to plead my cause to your father?'

Rosaline could not answer—but it is certain her eyes expressed no disapprobation, for by the time the moon had risen that evening, William Charlemont had completely gained the good opinion of Mr. Selwyn, and entirely won his heart by playing chess with the kind old man.

Rosaline strolled out daily with Charlemont—the roses on her cheeks now bloomed again, and the light of hope once more sparkled in her eye.

One beautiful day in the leafy month of June, as William and Rosaline were returning gaily homeward from a delightful ramble, they observed a carriage turning rapidly towards the house. They walked forward to meet it, and in a moment Rosaline was clasped in the arms of her cousin.

'And I am also entitled to a kind reception,' said the laughing, handsome Felix Belville—'as I am your cousin now, my sweet Rosaline.'

'Is it possible!' asked Rosaline—her whole countenance glowing with pleasure.

'Nothing more true,' replied Selina—'he persecuted me so incessantly with his attentions, that I was forced to become Mrs. Belville, and to punish him, I insisted on his bringing me here immediately; and Rosa,' whispered she, as they walked along; 'I also determined on not leaving Laurel Grove till you and that perverse William Charlemont follows our example.'

The deepest blushes suffused the cheeks of Rosaline, when, on turning her head, she saw that Belville had heard the whisper.

'Nay, you need not blush so alarmingly,' said Felix, smiling, 'for I have no doubt but Selina will do just as she pleases.'

And Belville was right; ere three weeks were over, William Charlemont received from the hand of her father his blushing bride, and the gay, thoughtless Selina would not leave Laurel Grove till she persuaded Rosaline to accompany her. The cousins were followed and admired wherever they appeared in public, and the beautiful Mrs. Belville was always acknowledged to be the queen of fashion and elegance. Rosaline, however, soon became weary with the constant routine of pleasure, and gladly returned to Laurel Grove with Charlemont, who, like herself, found more happiness in the season of domestic bliss and elegant retirement. MARIA.


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For the Saturday Evening Post.

## WEST'S PAINTING.

Mr. Editor,—I observed in your paper of last week, the enquiry of "A Countryman," in reference to the picture of Christ Rejected, "why an event so well calculated to produce indignation, should fail doing it when naturally represented? Is it a defect or a beauty?"

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to reply to your correspondent on a question so very reasonable, and which requires a reasonable answer. The question in the abstract may be accounted for from the prejudice of education—that is, the impressions received from our religious instructors. In this instance the obtuseness of feeling arises from defect—our sensations are in this respect the more creatures of habit, and our complacency is the result of their misapplication. The natural effect of imposition, tyranny, rage, malice, envy and triumphant vice, over helpless innocence, are the indignant feelings which such an occasion must produce in every uncorrupted mind—but, as instanced in the case before us, there is a strange perversion of feeling which does not seem susceptible of its natural emotions, and which argues an obliquity of taste not very creditable to human nature. The position assumed in religious creeds of the atonement by means of the vicarious sufferings and death of Christ—and the merit of that sacrifice being imputed to sinners as the alone means of that salvation, may be one great cause why we discover more of admiration for the genius of the painter, than becoming indignation for the crimes which that genius commemorates—hence, in viewing the picture, or in reading the history, or in attending to the discourses of divines, we are necessarily impressed with the importance of that sacrifice and its immediate influence upon the whole moral world, so as to exclude all other considerations. This may be properly termed a selfish principle—we are so assured of personal advantage, that we never trouble our heads about the justice of the means by which it was procured—hence, also, in viewing the picture, the natural representation is the first thing that engages our attention; yet producing nothing more than mere astonishment of the painter and the triumph of selfish considerations over the claims of justice and humanity. We need only refer to the pamphlet published in explanation, by the proprietor, for complete confirmation of our position.

A CITIZEN.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

## POLICE OFFICE.

*Monday Morning, April* 18, 1830.

A complaint was lodged against Mrs. Rachel Sharpe for keeping a disorderly house, in which nocturnal music and dancing were frequently heard, to the great annoyance of her more serious neighbours. Mrs. Sharpe is a colored lady, with a charming carelessness in her attire, and great ease and even naivette in her manners. It appeared in evidence that as the nights were becoming lengthy, Mrs. Sharpe, was accustomed to while away some of the tedious hours by "the joyous upspring reels," and other convivial amusements suitable on such occasions.

MAYOR.—How comes it, Rachel, that you disturb the neighbourhood in this manner.

RACHEL.—La me, Sir, I had no comprehension in de varsal world that genteel folks would take any defence at such trifles.

MAYOR.—Do you call it a trifle to deprive people of their natural rest, merely for you own amusement.

RACHEL.—Why my dear Sir, I was under the depression that music was good for sleep, and nothing can raise a person's spirits like a merry tune on the fiddle—so, sleeping or waking I thought I was doing the neighbourhood a service.

The first witness called up, on this momentous occasion was Mr. Jacob Lyon. After the oath was administered Mr. Lyon deposed that "this here Rachel Sharpe was a perfect nuisance in the neighbourhood; it was true, she was a poor ignorant cretur, but that was all that could be said in her offence. He hoped the mayor would issue a "*scendidi exponas*," to have her removed out of their christian community.

John Hogg, another witness, was now called to the bar. He was a solemn looking man, in a rusty brown coat, and broad brimmed hat. Do you swear or affirm, Mr. Hogg says the clerk." "Affirm," answered Mr. Hogg, with peculiar emphasis. The form of affirmation was accordingly repeated. "Now, Mr. Hogg, state to the court what you know of this matter." Mr. Hogg then declared that "this profane woman kept a constant disturbance with fiddling and dancing and other inventions of Satan for the subversion of good order and the destruction of all moral rectitude. He affirmed, moreover, that the "repose of his cradle" had frequently been disturbed with these unseasonable orgies. He concluded by joining in Mr. Lyon's request that these wicked and worthless *foxes* might be ferreted out of their vicinity.

The court now expressed a determination to remove the jovial Mrs. Sharpe from her musical seat, and transfer this tenth female disciple of Apollo to the glooms of the Walnut street mansion. Mrs. Sharpe heard the sentence with great philosophical indifference, and the witnesses left the room with all that self satisfaction which arises from the consciousness of having performed an imperative duty.

The same day, a black man named HENRY WASHINGTON, and rejoicing, as we understand, in the additional appellation of DOCTOR, was brought before the Mayor, charged as a leader in the attempt made, on Friday, to rescue a runaway slave from the officers who had him in custody. The principal witness was the constable DUBREE, who stated, incidentally, that the chief of the rioters, he believed, had made his escape and gone to sea; having himself seen him, at high tide yesterday, go on board a schooner in the river. The Mayor expressed his regret that this fellow had not been arrested, and the constable gave him no particular reason for not having taken him. Perhaps he did not like to act without 'Justice Orerdo's warrant.' Three other witnesses, all respectable men, were examined, two of them identified the Doctor. It appears that, after the Court had decided in favor of the master's claim to his slave, several blacks came up and spoke privately to the latter. When the officers proceeded to take him out of Court, he went quietly till he came near the front door. Then he resisted stoutly, and would go no further. A number of blacks ran up, and the riot commenced. The man was, however, forced to the carriage, but he seized one of the wheels, and resisted all attempts to put him in. One of the witnesses swore that, at this time, he saw WASHINGTON pulling at the slave as if to get him out of the hands of the officers. It was also sworn, that he laid hold of DUBREE'S mace. DUBREE received a pistol from DUNHART, a county constable, and, as he himself stated, levelled it at the Doctor. A person at his side struck the weapon upwards, and it was discharged in the air.

One of the witnesses thought that the rabble consisted of about two hundred. The slave was carried back into the court room, and kept there for a considerable time. To avoid a second uproar, he was then taken out by a back passage into Decatur street.

The Doctor seemed very little concerned, and defended himself with perfect coolness. He said that he had had no intention of rescuing the man; that he had been informed that, as soon as the trial was over, the slave was to be taken before Alderman BADGER, to answer the Overseers of the Poor, on two charges which he specified in plainer terms than we need use. As to himself, instead of seizing the mace, he had laid his hand on the man who had hold of it, to persuade them to let it go. He heard that DUBREE had intended to shoot him, but did not see him when he fired.

He produced no witnesses; and the Mayor ordered him to find bail, which he said was out of his power.

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An impression, we understand, still exists in some quarters, that the Act of Assembly, commonly called the MORTGAGE BILL, was not returned by the Governor previously to the recent adjournment. We have ascertained, positively, that this is a mistake; and that the bill was approved on the 6th instant.

A supplement to an act entitled "an act for taking land in execution for the payment of debts," passed in 1705.

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act, where the lien of a mortgage upon real estate is or shall be prior to all other liens upon the same property, except other mortgages, ground rents, and the purchase money due to the Commonwealth, the lien of such mortgage shall not be destroyed, or in any way affected, by any sale made by virtue or authority of any writ of conditional exposas.

Section 2. That no sale made by virtue or authority of any writ of levari facias, issued upon a judgment in a suit upon a mortgage, shall destroy, or in any way affect the prior lien of any other such mortgage as aforesaid.

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The trial of Samuel Herrick, a coloured man, part Indian and part negro, indicted for a revolt on board the ship Ohio, in the Delaware Bay, and for an assault on the mate of that vessel, with intent to kill, came on in the Circuit Court of the United States on Monday morning. After the testimony on the part of the prosecution was closed, Mr. Dallas, the District Attorney, abandoned the indictment for the revolt, confining himself to the trial of that for the assault with intent to kill. The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," yesterday morning, on all the counts in this latter indictment. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Dallas, assisted by Mr. Gilpin. Mr. Wurts and Mr. Rush conducted the defence.

## EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The double row of trees, in front of the State-House, already forms a shady walk; and the sun is powerful enough to make the shade agreeable. Washington and Independence Squares are exceedingly beautiful; and we are glad to see that the walks are carefully attended. We doubt the necessity, however, of confining promenaders to these, when the grass is so much more inviting.

Cæsar Jimeson, a coloured man, and a steam-doctor, under whose treatment a child died in January last, was convicted, Tuesday morning, of a misdemeanour. The law of the case is to be argued on a motion for a new trial.

Mr. S. M. Stewart, in Chesnut street, has for sale a lithographic likeness of FORREST as Metamora, by Johnson. The dress and posture are admirably correct.

Mr. Tanner, of this city, has published a Map of Texas, of a convenient size, which he has caused to be neatly put up in a portable form, for pocket reference.

St. Paul's church is about to be remodelled on a plan designed by Mr. Strickland; having a basement story for lecture and school rooms.—The improvements have been commenced and will probably be finished in six months.

Mr. Canderbeeck's violin still continues to attract and to please. The hall of the Museum was filled last evening; and all appeared delighted with the music, except a gawky countryman, who, after treading on five hundred toes to look at the beauteous, sat down in astonishment before the five-legged cow.

The act for regulating Hawkers and Pedlars, passed at the last session, authorises the Court of Quarter Sessions, or two judges in vacation, to grant licenses, to honest and moral men, for one year, they giving bond, with sureties, in three hundred dollars, and paying eight dollars to travel on foot, sixteen with one horse, and twenty-five with two. No pedlar to sell by auction, or in this city or liberties, under penalty of fifty dollars.

The yearly conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, is now in session in this city.

The Rev. Morgan J. Rhees, of this city, has received an unanimous call from the Baptist churches at Bordentown and Trenton, New Jersey, to officiate, alternately, as their Pastor —We understand that Mr. Rhees has accepted the call.

We understand the Union Line for Baltimore, by the canal, has reduced the fare to 3 dollars, and starts at 7 o'clock.

The Citizens' Canal Line for Baltimore starts from Arch street wharf every morning at 7 o'clock. The fare has been reduced to three dollars.

On Thursday night, a Yahoo from the West, about six feet four, with a monstrous white hat, knocked at a crowded box, in the Chesnut street theatre, and posted himself, bolt upright, before the gentleman who admitted him. Another person knocked the moment after and he turned quickly round:—"Don't let him in—he'll only scrowge us."

A handsome bridge is now building over the small stream in the valley between Turner's Lane and the Lamb Tavern.

The postage paid out of the State Treasury for the letters of the members of the Legislature during the Session just closed amounted to nearly seven thousand dollars.

The passage from this city to Baltimore is now effected in less than eleven hours.

The New York Assembly, on Monday last, passed through committee of the whole the bill to prohibit the circulation of foreign bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, under a penalty of $25.

JEFFERSON ROW.—This name was given, on the 13th instant—Mr. Jefferson's birth day—to the square of new buildings in Lombard street, running from Ninth to Tenth. They are now nearly completed.

The Academy of Fine Arts, in this city, will be opened for the annual exhibition on the 10th of May next; until which time we understand it will be closed for the purpose of arranging the pictures.

Woodworth & co. have now in operation, one of their plank and board dressing machines, at the building next door above Donaldson's mast yard, Kensington—carpenters and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine the work performed by it.

Mr. Dobson proposes to publish, in an elegant volume with plates, a history of the Schuylkill Fishing Company, which has existed for a century, and of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, established in 1766.

A strong decoction of wormwood is said to be a perfect cure for the *delirium tremens*, to which drunkards who suddenly leave off the use of ardent spirits are so liable.

The Post-Office, in Chester county, hitherto known as East-Whiteland, is changed to the name of Frazer. Jacob T. Minster having resigned, the P. M. G. has given the appointment of Post Master to Henry Souder.

One hundred and thirty salmon, with other fish, were lately taken at a single haul, in the Susquehanna, near Sunbury. Shad are abundant and fine—and sold at ten cents.

Both Houses of the New York Legislature have passed the bill renewing the City Bank Charters which expire in 1832. The American says 'that they will not *of course*, be accepted by the Banks.'

We understand that it is the intention of Governor Wolf, in the course of the approaching summer, to visit the several lines of canal, now in progress, as extensively as his duties will permit. Should this intention be carried into effect, it can hardly fail to be productive of the happiest results.

A resolution passed the House of Assembly of New York, on the 13th inst. to abolish imprisonment for debt, and a bill ordered to be reported in conformity thereto. On the 14th it was resolved by the same body of the Legislature to suspend until 1st January next, the exaction of canal tolls at the increased rate.

On Saturday evening week, a grand masquerade ball was given at Snuff-Town, on the Lehigh. A party of raftsmen insulted a lady, who was protected by the Irish chevaliers employed on the canal. A grand row ensued. Mr. Doroney's windows were broken, as well as the heads of half his guests.

An Easton paper boasts that that town improves as rapidly as any in the State, except Pottsville. Buildings are going up in every street.

At Baltimore, on Thursday evening, a police officer named Reiger, died in consequence of a bruise from a brick-bat, received in the morning from a mulatto called Dent, whom he was attempting to arrest.

The Boston Post-office and News-room, are to be removed to the old State-House, at the head of State street, for which a rent of $2,000 a year is to be given.

The Firemen of Savannah have recommended to the City Councils, the construction of twelve public cisterns, in different parts of the city.—They rate the cost at $1500.

A letter from Pottsville mentions that, on the 14th instant, about forty boats, laden with coal, for this city, were above Hamburg, waiting till one of the locks should be repaired.

It seems that at the late bursting of the boiler of the steamboat Helen M'Gregor, the fragments and steam were effectually prevented reaching the cabin by thick iron guards.

The Belvidere Apollo mentions a serious affray which took place near Easton last week, between a party of raftsmen and the labourers on the Canal, in which several of the former were so severely beaten as to render it probable they would die of their wounds.

A boat arrived on Monday morning from Middletown on the Susquehanna, by way of the Union Canal and the Schuylkill, in four days three hours. Her cargo consisted of 263 barrels of flour. This is the shortest passage ever performed between Middletown and Philadelphia.

A floating dock for the repair of steam boats, has been built at Pittsburgh.

At Wheeling, on the 14th instant, the Ohio river was 12 feet above low water mark, and falling.

There was on the 31st ult. a destructive conflagration in New-Orleans. Several houses were destroyed and much property wasted. In looking over the papers of the next day, we find much more consure upon the Mayor for negligence than lamentation for public loss.

Bishop Chase has so far recovered from his late accident as to be able to proceed on his journey to the west. He left Cumberland on the 13th instant for Ohio.

A letter dated Washington City, Saturday night, April 17, says—It is with deep concern that I have to inform you of the death of the Hon. Alexander Smyth, of Virginia, which took place at twenty minutes past twelve this day, at his residence in Washington. The disorder which has terminated thus fatally, was a fever originating in a slight cold. It was rapid in its progress, for he had been but a few days indisposed.

The Grand Jury of New-York presented, as nuisances, twenty-nine houses in that part of the city called the Five Points, which they described as the abode of "unbounded iniquity."

A late Paris literary paper states that not less than 60,000 copies of the works of Beranger have been disposed of in that city, within the last ten years; and, in the same period, about 30,000 copies of the writings of Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Moliere. Of Rabelais' works a greater number of copies, it is said, have been disposed of, within five years past, than for a century before.

The Canal navigation between Rochester and Buffalo has been open for some days; but to the East of Rochester, some repairs are necessary. A steam-boat left Buffalo for Detroit on the 11th.

A second effort has been made by the Grand Jury of Fayette county, Kentucky, to indict Mr. Trotter, the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, for the killing of the late Mr. Wickliffe in a duel. The prosecution failed by one vote.

A schoolmaster said of himself, 'I am like a *hone*, I sharpen a number of *blades*, but I wear myself out in doing it.'

We are informed, says the Beaver Argus, of the 16th inst. that the Old Steubenville Bank has stopped payment.

Sir Howard Douglass, Governor of New Brunswick, has left London for the Hague, to attend to the discussion of the boundary question between the United States and British provinces.

The deaths in New York, during the past week, amounted to 98 persons, viz—27 men, 19 women, 29 boys and 23 girls—20 died of consumption.

*Paul Clifford*, a new novel by the author of Pelham, will shortly be republished at New York. The editor of the Evening Post has seen a letter from Mr. Bulwer, who thinks this the best of his own works.

The deaths in Baltimore, last week, amounted to 35—of whom 17 were males, and 18 females.

INVISIBLE INK FOR SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.—Dissolve muriate of ammonia in water, and write; the writing will be invisible.—When you would have the writing appear, heat the paper by the fire, and the writing will become black.

The wife of a labouring man, residing in Cumberland, was lately delivered of four fine boys, which, with the mother, are doing well.

The last will of Mr. White—who was lately murdered at Salem—has been made public. He has left $140,000 in legacies to various relatives; and the remainder of his property, about $280,000, was left to the Honourable Stephen White.

It is said that more than two thousand passengers arrived in New York from the 6th to the 17th April.

A gigantic enterprize is about to be attempted in Holland, that of draining the Lake of Harlaem, which covers 30,000 acres.

The murderer of the late Mr. White, at Salem, has not yet been discovered. A Salem paper of Saturday last observes:—The greedy curiosity of the public might perhaps be gratified by the publication of all the rumours and conjectures which have been set afloat in relation to this catastrophe, but we have doubts of the propriety or expediency of aiding in their circulation.

John Riddle, an old offender, who recently escaped from the Maryland Penitentiary, has been arrested in Georgetown, D. C.

The Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette states, that on the 7th inst. in Northfield, the water having accumulated in Bennet's Ponds, the dams at the upper pond gave way, and swept away that at the lower pond. The mill at the lower pond escaped, but a house was undermined and borne off. Great damage was done to the meadow lands. Hon. S. C. Allen's estate has suffered to the amount of $2000.

Some ore, supposed to be silver, is said to have been discovered near Buffalo. It has not yet been analyzed.

The superintendent of the U. S. works upon Buffalo harbor, made an examination of its entrance, and informs that he found in no part less than ten feet of water.

Cleared at Mobile, April 3d, ship Cumberland, for Liverpool, with 1290 bales of cotton; brig Pioneer, for New York, 624 bales; brig Louisiana, for do. 590 bales.

Lake navigation is open at Buffalo—thirty-two days earlier than last year. Tuesday was appointed for opening the whole line of the Erie Canal.

There are 1409 pupils in the public schools of the town of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the population of which is less than 8000.

The Java, Com. Biddle, and the Fairfield, Capt. Parker, were at Malta on the 15th of February. The Grampus, Lt. Boughan, arrived at Havana on the 20th ult. and the Shark, Lt. Webb, sailed from the same port on the 31st.

It appears from an official statement in the last received daily Gazette, that the whole number of buildings erected in Cincinnati, during the year 1829, is four hundred and sixteen. Of this number 195 are of brick, and 221 of wood. Of the brick buildings, 69 are one story high; 126 two stories; 69 three stories; and 4 four stories.—The wooden buildings are nearly all two stories.

The Quebec papers of the 8th inst. state that the ice on the Lake St Peter was still firm, but that the snow was fast departing.

We are informed, says the New York Journal of Commerce, that it actually occurred not long ago, that in a case of John Smith vs. John Smith, the officer served the writ upon John Smith the plaintiff, instead of John Smith the defendant—No wonder,—when it is considered that there are upwards of forty persons in the city bearing that name.

The celebrated Geographer, Major Rennell, died in London on the 29th ult., in the 88th year of his age.

The seventy-four gun ship, the Taperheten, rebuilt at the King's Dock yard in Sweden, about seven years ago, is to be sold at auction on the 7th of May, at New York, with guns, shot, anchors, &c

The Opelousas (Lou.) Gazette states that on the 16th ult. the steamboat William Tell, while on her passage from Pittsburg to New Orleans, about three miles above the mouth of Red River, burst her boiler and sank in about five minutes from the time of the accident. Five lives were lost, and the cargo entirely.

Sixteen hundred negroes were brought to Rio Janeiro on the 2d Feb. in four slave-ships, and were sold there at from 550 to 600 mil reis each.

The New Orleans Argus mentions it as a matter for censure, that the Mayor of that city had put his *veto* on a bill passed unanimously by the councils, for lending to Mr. Caldwell, manager of the Theatre, $6000.

N. Lavasseur, a Frenchman, has applied to Congress for a patent for his discovery and invention of a machine to knead bread.

## CONGRESS.

After the petitions and resolutions, the resolution on the subject of a new organization of the Army, so as to reduce the number of officers, was again taken up on Tuesday in the House of Representatives. Mr. Tucker then concluded his observations in favor of the proposition, and Mr. Drayton commenced some remarks, which were cut short by the expiration of the hour. The various bills which had been ordered to be engrossed on Friday, were then read a third time and passed. The amendments recommended by committees to other bills were concurred in. The House then took up the bill to reduce the duties on Coffee and Tea, as amended in Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, which, after some modification, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Wednesday.

The Vice President communicated the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury:

Treasury Department, April 9th, 1830.

SIR—In compliance with so much of the resolution of the Senate of the 22d ultimo, as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to report a statement of the expenditure for the years 1828, and 1829, respectively, under each head of appropriation, I have the honor to transmit the statement required.

As the amount of expenditure for the year 1829 exceeds the estimate presented in the annual report on the state of the Finances transmitted by this Department on the 14th December last, the accompanying paper marked A. has been prepared, showing the variations between the actual expenditure of the 4th quarter of the year, and the estimate for that quarter, as furnished by the several Departments under whose direction the expenditures are made. The other statements called for by the resolution are in preparation and will be reported hereafter. I have, &c. S. D. INGHAM,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT of the Senate.

Recapitulation of the First Statement.

| | Expen's 1828 | Expen's 1829 |
|---|---|---|
| Civil List | 1,455,490 58 | 1,523,986 86 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,218 365 40 | 4,570,656 69 |
| Foreign Intercourse | 211,124 28 | 198,442 15 |
| Awards under the Treaty of Ghent | 790 069 40 | 8 618 20 |
| Military Establishment | 5,701,202 37 | 6,272,601 08 |
| Naval Establishment | 3,918,756 44 | 3,312,931 87 |
| Public Debt | 12,103,456 07 | 12,385,800 77 |
| | $25,459,479 52 | 25,071,017 50 |

Recapitulation of Statement A.

| | Est. Expenditure 4th quar. 1829. | Actually issued 4th qr. 1829. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil, Miscellaneous, and Foreign Intercourse | 814 736 89 | 610,268 37 |
| Military | 1,746,000 88 | 1,135,686 60 |
| Naval | 1,195,190 41 | 815,641 58 |
| Public Debt | 3,889,542 93 | 3,668,337 90 |
| | $7,245,481 09 | 6,238,914 43 |

There were some circumstances connected with the last days of the late Col. Platt of a very affecting character. Like most of the gentlemen of the old school, the colonel became reduced in his decline of life. He was one of the pensioners under the act of 1828. The pensions are drawn every six months, and it is one of the just and generous constructions of the law, that if a pensioner dies any time between the semi annual days of payment, his widow and children are debarred from drawing what is actually due from the last payment day up to the day of the pensioner's death. Col. Platt had been declining for a long time—he was aware that death was rapidly approaching him—and his sole prayer, for this life, was that he might be spared until the 3d of March, the pension day, that he might leave to his wife the six months' pay. Every morning, for a month preceding the day of his death, the feeble old man, when he awoke, inquired the day of the month, "has the 3d of March come!" When it did come, he had himself raised in the bed, a friend was called in and the papers instantly prepared. On attempting to put his signature to them, it was found that he was too feeble to write his name—he was obliged to make his mark, which was duly attested, and the pension was secured. "Thank heaven!" said the veteran, as he sunk down exhausted on his pillow. Before the next morning dawned, the old warrior lay stiff in death! That high heroic soul which sustained the frame of the young soldier through seven years of toil and privation, upheld the wasted body of the old man, until his generous object was accomplished, and then it fled to a purer and a better world.—*Rochester Craftsman.*

ATROCIOUS DEPRAVITY.—We have hardly ever known an instance of more hardened villainy than was perpetrated on Saturday night last, by some nefarious beings, more worthy the name of fiends than men. Some time in the night these wretches, either through wanton mischief or depraved malignity, tore up and removed a part of the floor of the Malcon Bridge—leaving a dreadful chasm, of five or six feet in width, immediately over the swiftest and deepest part of the river! The enormity of the crime may be imagined, when it is known that the bridge, connecting the two parts of the town, is travelled at all hours of the night—that it is over a deep, wide and rapid stream, some fifty feet from the water; and that a fall from it would be inevitable destruction! Whether the plan was laid for the especial murder of a particular individual, or through a general hatred of mankind, is not known; neither is it known how far the invention may have succeeded. But it is known, that two individuals, at least, who crossed the bridge before light the next morning, came near falling through. One, who had approached the chasm without any suspicion, and did not discover the hole until his foot was half way beyond the last plank, and was about putting down the other foot, suddenly saw his danger and saved himself by falling backwards on the bride. Another gentleman was even farther advanced, and was only saved from going through by making a sudden effort, and springing clean across. Two or three persons have been taken up on suspicion of the crime, and bound over to the next court for trial.—*Malcon Telegraph, April* 8.

MINERAL LANDS FOR SALE.—Twenty or thirty townships and parts of counties in the Mineral district of Missouri, are offered for sale at the land office in St. Louis, at public auction, on the first Monday of August next. In addition to land, ores of iron, manganese, zinc, antimony, arsenic, plumbago, and other minerals of minor importance, are to be found in that district, which is also represented to be remarkably healthy, well watered, and timbered with pine, sycamore, cotton wood, sugar maple, and other rich productions of the forest.

STATISTICS.—The *Echo of Truth*, a paper published at Naples, estimates the number of the population of the universe at 632 millions: viz. in Europe, 172; Asia, 330; Africa, 70; America, 40; Australia, 20. The number of births and deaths annually thus:—in births, 23,407,410; deaths, 18,588,235; being at the rate of 44 births and 35 deaths in every minute.

OSAGE VICTORY.—Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Arkansas Gazette, dated Western Creek Agency, 10th January. "The Osages have just returned from a war expedition against their foes, the Pawnees. They arrived at their town

triumphantly, having met with [illegible] ress. They went to the Pawnee to[wn] in number, and drove them, after bloody battle, into a large lake, [w]ges laid down their guns and clubs ake with the tomahawk, and [m] before they could make their escape sorted by them, that since their [l] the Pawnees, they never have, [a] fight where so much blood was spi

NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—[R]of Mr. *Richardson*, of Massachus[e]ed in the House on the 30th ult. [w]lowing statistical facts, which may reference.

By a report made to the Sena[te] present session of Congress by [the] the Treasury, it appears that, for [the] Education, and the construction [of] Canals, within and leading to a[ny] and Territories, from the adoption [of] stitution to the 25th of Decemb[er] following appropriations have be[en] Maine, $9,500; to New York, [4]nessee, 254,000; to Arkansas, 43,[0]gan, 45,000; to Florida, 82,[0]2,527,404; to Illinois, 1,725,95[0]1,513,161; to Missouri, 1,462,[4]sippi, 600,867; to Alabama, 1,52[1]siana, 1,166,361.

In addition to these appropri[a]vernment has been authorised to [a]scription, the following works:—[T]Chesapeake Canal, $3,000,000; [C]sapeake do. 18,000; Dismal Swam[p] Louisville and Portland do. 90,[0]Road do. $ 220,908; Western and [C]70,958—total, $18,838,866.

One of our police officers, nam[ed] endeavoring to arrest a yellow m[an] under a State Warrant, receiv[ed] wound on his head from a brick-[bat] the latter, as to cause his death. [He] rested, and is now in confinement [to] sented as a most desperate fellow [and] perpetration of the deed, made [an] attempts to escape. He was form[erly] of the Penitentiary, whence he [was] long liberated.—*Balt. Gaz.*

By the packet ship Canada, [ar]porting houses despatched an[d] to their agent at Manchester, [to] executed, goods received, and [re]on Thursday last. The Canada [left] on the 3d of March, so that [the] which elapsed from her sailing [to] up of the business, was but four[teen] We presume this is only one of [the] far cases. Thus, if a house [in] exchange on a credit of sixty [days] proceeds of the goods might be [in] night, waiting the maturity of [the] *Jour. of Com.*

A correspondent of the Charleston following statement of the amounts [of] formers named, at the Charleston [Mu]few weeks past, affording an indicat[ion] attractions in that city:

Mr. Cooper, for performing 15 nights
Mr. Hamblin, ..... 6 nights
Mr. & Mrs. Sloman, ..... 6 nights
Miss Clara Fisher, ..... 8 nights

They have all been alike successful
Savannah.

From the New York Evening

RETRENCHMENT IN LOWER CANADA.—The Legislature of Lower Canada have caught the spirit of economy. His Excellency Sir James Kempt 247 sterling, but the unconstitutional vote only £63,714. They struck right and left, abolishing sinecures, some salaries and cutting down others, reducing the amount of contingencies. Among other things, they dropped one hundred pounds from the chaplain's salary. The Supply Bill, from principles, was carried up to the Legislative Council, who showed their dislike of it by rejecting its several clauses in detail and the whole. The next day they returned the bill by a majority of one.

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# The [illegible]

## PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY, APRIL [illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Carolus" shall not be forgotten. His verses will shortly be published.

"Francisville Bard"—not [illegible]

"Philipina's" effusion is very appropriate. We wish the length of the piece [illegible] our power. We may possibly [illegible] tracts.

We have received verses [illegible] every month in the year, [illegible] cially. These months, [illegible] very productive of flowers—[illegible] tively speaking, have a var[iety] with poetry. But by some of these writers have contributed all poetical excellence, and [illegible] admit them into our columns.

The "Jersey Bard" has [illegible] in the art of spelling by [illegible] nary," that the motive which [illegible] notice him, no longer exists. [illegible] instance of *too much* coin.

"Kelpie" shall receive a [illegible] drawers are filled with various [illegible] all pressing—like Virgil's [illegible] —Our correspondents, [illegible] surprised if

Some are forced to [illegible]

The spirits certainly do [illegible] ity to enter the Elysian [illegible] description of authors to [illegible] this allusion is almost as [illegible] of their own writings.

*Fortune's Frolics*—The [illegible] ly exhibited an instance of [illegible] markable. It is said that [illegible] pleased with oddities, [illegible] Dame Fortune has acted [illegible] her amiable sex. We [illegible] of the country girl and [illegible] how, instead of a few [illegible] purchased a lottery ticket [illegible] cessor of an ample fortune [illegible] curred in our city a few [illegible] has a singular taste in [illegible] using a variety of jewels [illegible] manner not conformable [illegible] of the *beau monde*;—[illegible] (probably recollecting a [illegible] in his case,) determined [illegible] tory. He purchased a [illegible] when the lottery was [illegible] that our born was entitled [illegible] *thousand dollars!* The [illegible] lucky circumstance exhibited [illegible] of decorations which [illegible] about him; among which [illegible] breastpins, quizzing-glasses [illegible] chains—in addition to [illegible] to his wrist, which [illegible] that may chance to [illegible]

New York, has commenced the publication of a musical work with the above title. It is published semi-monthly, in the quarto form, the first number of which now before us, is ornamented with an elegant title page, and contains, besides several pieces set to music, a variety of poetry, anecdotes, &c., the principal part of which relate to the musical science. The price is $3 per annum.

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*"The Universal Class Book,"* being a selection of pieces in prose and verse, designed for the use of the higher classes in schools. By Thomas Hughes. This work is highly creditable to the taste of the compiler; the selections are very judicious, well arranged, and many of them are from American authors. Franklin, Irving, Cooper, Webster, Hopkinson, Neal, &c. The best modern British writers also have not been neglected: We observe among the compilations, brilliant extracts from Moore, Byron, Campbell, Mrs. Hemans, and many others of distinguished literary and scientific abilities.

We sincerely recommend the book to the attention of parents and teachers in the United States.

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*Spelling books* are becoming a great commodity in our literary market—we are frequently presented with books of this kind, accompanied with requests that we should express our opinion of them publicly. When we can conscientiously praise them we comply with readiness; otherwise we prefer a complete silence on the subject. The Columbian Standard or Critical Pronouncing Spelling book, by James Sterret has been examined by us, and meets with our cordial approbation. We sincerely wish the author all the success merited by this work of utility.

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## COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

BEFORE JUDGE KING—THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

Trial of *Jacob Lentz*, for the murder of *Charles Degnier*, a young Frenchman, aged about 17.—It appeared on evidence that the father of the deceased, on the last new year's day, had a party to dance at his house in Kensington. Towards the close of the night, the prisoner became quarrelsome, and laid hold of a female with whom one of the party was dancing—the deceased interfered, and the prisoner gave another person a blow which caused his nose to bleed. Soon after, the deceased went out, the prisoner followed him, and, in one minute, stabbed him to the heart. Prisoner fled; Degnier ran towards the house, made an exclamation, and immediately fell down and expired. The particulars of this case, as they appeared on trial, were of an extremely shocking nature. The unfortunate youth was murdered almost in the arms of his parents; and the wretch who had been invited to share the hospitality of the family, was the perpetrator of the deed. After an able debate between the Attorney General and Mr. Rush, Counsel for the prisoner—

Judge King summed up the evidence and charged the Jury in an impressive manner, at once lucid, fair and impartial. After regretting that capital punishment formed any part of the criminal code of Pennsylvania, because, so far as could be ascertained by the verdicts of Juries, public opinion revolted against it, and that when laws threatened what they never inflicted, they destroyed in a great measure the respect and veneration with which it was so essential in a moral point of view that they should be regarded by the people. He remarked that the Commonwealth had endeavored to satisfy the Jury that the prisoner had been the author of the guilty deed, both by *positive* and *circumstantial* evidence; the leading points of both he could now call their attention to. That, previous to doing so, he would take this opportunity of repudiating an idea that he feared from some circumstances in the recent capital trials, had gone abroad in the community, *that nothing short of positive evidence was adequate to convict of murder in the first degree. That the opinion was as false in fact, as if adopted it would be mischievous and fatal in consequences.* That in every grade of crime, and in every species of controversy, to be determined by a Jury, a series of consecutive and consistent circumstances which carried conviction to an honest and intelligent understanding, were adequate in favor of that proposition they tended to establish.—That strong circumstantial was oftener more satisfactory than positive testimony, and particularly where the latter came from suspected, ignorant, or prejudiced sources; that in general it was adduced in distracted parts, and by numerous witnesses, which rendered the danger of perjury much more remote.

The Judge then summed up the *circumstantial* testimony, and dwelt with particular stress on that of *Joseph Beckman* and *Eve Mutzren*; and he considered the circumstantial testimony either alone, or connected with that of Degnier, as powerful. He then summed up and observed upon the testimony of the defendant, in which he sought to prove his absence from the house when the fatal deed was done, and concluded, after closely examining it, by saying that, in the *opinion of the Court, the testimony left no fair doubt but that Jacob Lentz was the man who killed the deceased.*

The Judge, after an impressive illustration of the law, left it to the Jury to determine whether the accused was guilty of either of the degrees of murder or of manslaughter.

After retiring about two hours, the Jury came into Court, which, with every avenue leading to it, was crowded to excess, and returned a verdict, "*Guilty of Murder in the second degree.*"

We have heard, but of course without vouching our authority, that the Jury, on first going out and taking the sense of their body as to the verdict they should return, decided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For murder in the first degree | 4 |
| second degree | 8 |
| For manslaughter | 7 |

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## FROM LATE ENGLISH JOURNALS.

The London Courier of the 23rd, professes to have the best reasons for believing that the FRENCH Ministers do not at present contemplate a dissolution of the Chambers, and observes:—"It is true, as we mentioned yesterday, that the supplies necessary for the current year were voted in the session of 1829, and that they can consequently be levied without any direct violation of constitutional rights, but it must not be forgotten that the experiment hazarded by the Polignac Cabinet was original as it is decided—its adoption did not arise in connection from precedent, nor can its operation be predicted by an appeal to any previous example. It is, we apprehend, quite certain that the monied interest in France does not yet feel much alarm. We do not rely on the absence of the French Funds alone in proof of this assertion. We know, from other and surer sources that the excitement industriously fomented in certain circles in Paris, have not yet affected the great capitalists.

The same paper sketches, briefly, the history of France parties since the return of Louis XVIII in 1815:—"The recent conduct of the Chamber of Deputies in France is so remarkable, and indicates the existence of so serious a difference between the opposing parties, that to understand it thoroughly, requires a reference to events of remote date—to the causes, the consequences, and the consequences of the Revolution, as great a convulsion—so general an overthrow of the property, the prospects, and in many cases of the lives of thousands and tens of thousands could not fail to lay the foundation of great and general division in the public mind. The country was divided into two great bodies, inspired, towards each other, with much more animosity than the political parties of the country.—These two parties of the Royalists, whether called Revolutionists, Opportunists or Intruders, Liberals, have been all along the same.—Different from the Bonapartists or military adventurers, they comprise the larger part of the middle class through the Kingdom; they are averse to foreign war, and have too much at stake to wish into civil commotion; but they labor, and have for many years labored under an apprehension that the continued occupancy of the Cabinet by Royalists might lead to the re-introduction of those abuses which existed before the Revolution—to the resumption of the undue privileges of the *Noblesse*, and their appropriation of all public honors and employments.—That such apprehension is unfounded, or at least grossly exaggerated, we have never doubted; yet so sensitive are the middle classes in France on this head so apprehensive are they of renewed influence on the part of the Nobility and Clergy, that the late King, Louis XVIII, was obliged to resort to repeated changes of Ministry for the purpose of tranquilizing them. On his return after the fall of Waterloo his Cabinet was composed wholly of Royalists; but they continued in office little more than a twelvemonth for, on the 5th of September, 1816, a memorable act of the Crown prompted by the popular feeling, dissolved the existing chamber, removed the Ministers from office and replaced them by men whose political creed made a near approach to that of the Liberalists. These men, with M. de Cazes at their head, were maintained in office by the King, notwithstanding the alarm and complaints of the Royalists, during four years when Louis, rendered uneasy by the increase of the Liberalists party, was again persuaded to change his course, and to increase greatly the influence of the Royalists, by a law for giving additional weight to voters of large property; hence that ascendancy of the Royalists party, which led to such decisive measures as the occupancy of Spain by a French army, and the overthrow of the Revolutionary party in that country. This superiority of the Royalists in the French Chambers began in 1821, and continued until two years ago, when the return of a general election once more showed a decided majority of votes in favor of the Liberalists. It was then that the present King found it necessary to replace M. de Villele by Counsellors of a very different stamp, but they remained in office only until the close of last Session, when the Royalists party prevailed on their Master to make another change, and to call, on the 8th of August, to his Councils, those men who are now the objects of so much vehement discussion."

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—Among the Parliamentary papers just published are—An account of the revenue and expenditure for the year ending Jan. 5, 1830, with the following result:—30,786,682l. 5s 9 1-2d: expenditure, 30,075,453l. 19s 5 3-4d: being a surplus of 1,711,458l. 6s 3 3-4d. An account of balances of public money remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th of January, 1830. The amount was 4,849,517l. 1s 4 3-4d. The surplus ways and means at the disposal of Parliament on the 5th of January were 80,928l. 0s 4d.

We learn from the daily papers that the Rev. Dr Dealtry has been promoted to the vacant Prebend of Winchester. The following is a list supplied by a correspondent of the various lucrative offices now held by this Reverend Gentleman:—

| | A Year. |
|---|---|
| Rector of Clapham, said to be worth | £2,500 |
| Rector of Watton, said to be worth | 300 |
| Chancellor of Winchester, said to be worth | 1,200 |
| Prebend of ditto, said to be worth | 3,000 |

THE EXCLUSIVES!!—Such is the interest created by this work that a third edition is preparing for publication.

CHINA.—DREADFUL INUNDATION.—The Canton Register of the 13th of June, contains some details of the inundation which occurred early in that month. In Canton and in the villages in its vicinity, it is calculated that between 2000 and 3000 persons perished. The streets of Canton were only to be passed in boats; the warehouses were filled with water, and a stop put for the time to all business. The rice grounds and the silk districts have been much injured.

The city of Tamatave, in Madagascar, has been burnt to the ground by the French squadron, in consequence of some slight misunderstanding between the King of Ova and the Commodore.

Extract of a private letter from Japan:—"The Japanese have become more jealous than formerly, and have apprehended a Dr. Liebold, who resided there, and have intercepted a long correspondence between him and various Japanese in the interior. This discovery will, it is supposed, cost him the loss of his liberty as long as he lives. He has collected the finest library of books and charts ever seen; but the whole have been put under the *surveillance of the officers of Government*, and cannot be brought away."

Literal despatch from the late George Canning to Sir Charles Bagot, ambassador at the Hague:—

"In matters of commerce, the fault of the Dutch
"Is giving too little, and asking too much;
"With equalized duties the French are content,
"So we'll slap on Dutch bottoms full fifteen per cent."

A fellow in the garb of a sailor, after being very importunate for "charity" of Mr. B. without success, at length drew from his pocket—not a pistol or other offensive weapon—but a *bottle of port wine*, saying, that as Mr. B had been pretty civil to him, he would treat him with a glass!—Who, after this, may not question distress!—*Stamford News.*

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. Littleton, in presenting a petition the other evening, from a place in the Staffordshire Potteries, signed by 9,000 persons, stated that there was not one mark's man (a man unable to write) amongst all the petitioners. A few years ago more than the half of the population of that district were mark's men.

Major Denham exhibited a musical snuff-box to the Shiek of Bornou, who was greatly astonished, and exclaimed several times, "Wonderful, wonderful!" His feelings were completely overcome by the sweetness of a Swiss air—one of the Ranz des Vaches. He covered his face with his hand, and remained silent; and a man near him breaking the charm with a loud exclamation, he struck him a blow, which made all his followers tremble. He asked, "If one twice as large would not be better." The reply was, "Yes; but it would be twice as dear!" He exclaimed, "It would be cheap if it cost a thousand dollars."

SAILORS' FREAK.—On Tuesday last a party of sailors just paid off at Chatham, determined to make all sail on a voyage to London, had *eight* horses put to a coach, and after laying in a good stock of provisions, a *small* quantity of water, and one of gin and rum, they quitted harbour in fine style, amidst the cheers of the numerous spectators.—*Kent Herald.*

It is a remarkable fact, that no eldest son of the house of Brunswick ever lived to reign, some accident or circumstance having always occurred to prevent it.

It is reported that both the metropolitan theatres will, next season, be regulated under the same management, and that tragedy, comedy, opera, and farce will be acted with the same spirit and effect that distinguished the drama in London thirty years ago. The *star* system will be entirely exploded.—*Sunday Times.*

An English company have determined on employing 50,000*l.* in starting a number of stage-coaches in different parts of Ireland.—*Limerick Evening Post.*

Sir Thomas Lawrence's Will has been proved, and the personal property sworn under 45,000*l.*

The new Covent Garden Market contributes much to the splendour of mod'n London, and not a little to the noble proprietor's revenue. The Duke of Bedford receives a thousand pounds monthly for his property in the market.

A singular and interesting proof of attachment occurred at the funeral of Lady Tolendal. M. Layer, one of the ex-administrators of the public domains, was so greatly attached to his friend that it was thought dangerous to let him know too suddenly of his death; it, however, reached his ears in time for him to attend his burial, but while the ceremony was proceeding in the church, M. Layer was so affected that he fainted, and was carried to his home insensible, and the next day he died.

A few days ago a Parisian tailor threw himself from the topmost tower of Notre-Dame, to avoid the consequences of some pecuniary embarrassments!

It is said that the French expedition against Algiers, is to be accompanied by a hundred young men as volunteers, who take the whole expenses of the affair upon themselves—making it a sort of party of pleasure!

The French papers repeat the statement put forth a short time ago, that Lord Cochrane has taken a command in the service of the Emperor of Brazil, against Portugal.

The late amiable Duchess of D—e being anxious to present a birth-day gift to her son, Lord H. at that time a promising boy of seven or eight years old, dressed the little Marquis to select the object that would be most agreeable to him in the world. Other lads would probably have chosen a kite or a cricket-bat,—a pony or a gun; but his Lordship was already *blase* by such common place enjoyments. "I should like," cried he, gravely,—and the whole family crowded round to ascertain the splendid novelty selected by his expective,—"I should like to have *a coat with a patch on it.*"

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SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.
No. 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
April 24—tf

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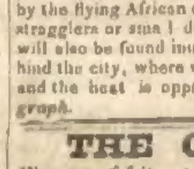
## SPRING MILLINERY.



THE Ladies of Philadelphia are respectfully informed, that a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, together with one case of FRENCH HATS, are now open, at JOHNSON'S, No. 147 North Second street.
april 24—4t*

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## TO LET,

A convenient frame building, No. 31 Prime street, opposite the Navy Yard.—Recently fitted up in a neat manner. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. april 24—1t*

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## GREAT LUCK

FOR OUR COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.

11 23 54.....$10,000,

WE sent to Easton, Maryland, by letter; $5 000 we sent to Mount Holly, New Jersey.—Send your orders quick the Lottery $30,000 High Prize. Tickets $10. Drawn on 8th of May. You must direct your letters to REUBEN MANLY & CO.
194 South street, Philadelphia.
30 58 52 26 54 11 6 49 22 32.
april 24—tf

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BY M. THOMAS,
No. 87 CHESNUT STREET.

*Unredeemed Pledges of Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, &c. &c.*

ON Monday morning, at the auction store, by order of a Licensed Pawnbroker, a large assortment of Watches, &c. consisting of about 50 gold, silver and composition watches; some very excellent silver watches for private use; ear rings, finger rings, seals and keys, pencil cases, silver spoons, spy glasses, clarionet, flute, walking canes, umbrellas, pistols, &c.

Also, immediately after the above, about 300 lots clothing, consisting of every article of men's and women's clothing, new and second hand, among which are pantaloons, frock and close bodied coats, pantaloon and vest patterns, a large quantity of summer linnens and roundabouts, silk, gingham, crape, calico and white dresses, ladies' merino, crape and silk shawls, linen shirts, bed and table linen, white counterpanes, quilts, &c. elegant bed spreads, boots shoes, bonnets, silk and calico gown patterns, few good feather beds, &c.
april 24—1t*

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## Baker's Intelligence Office,

*Established in May, 1811.*

NO. 3 Franklin Place; Procures Houses and Paris, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Cutlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Wanted several apprentices to different businesses.

*Orders received for Coal of a superior quality.*
april 24—1t*

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## Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pennsylvania, Class No. 7, for 1830, will be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 8th of May, 1830.

Capital prizes are, $30,000, 10,000, 5,000, 4,000.

Whole tickets $10, halves 5; quarters 2 50; eighths 1 25. Adventurers in Western Pennsylvania, and in the States of Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, will please send their orders to the Managers' office, Pittsburgh—where all orders from abroad will meet with prompt attention.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

☞ The Register containing the official statements of each drawing will be sent to each purchaser free of charge. Address GEORGE A. COOKE, Agent for YATES & McINTYRE, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. april 24—1t

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## APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED an apprentice to the Apothecary business—a lad of good moral character. Apply at the S. E. corner of Race and Ninth street
april 24—1t*

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## ALMANACK.

| 1830 APRIL. | SUN RISES. | SUN SETS. | HIGH WATER. | MOON'S PHASES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 Saturday | 5 16 | 6 44 | 3 17 | |
| 25 Sunday | 5 15 | 6 45 | 4 1 | |
| 26 Monday | 5 14 | 6 46 | 4 45 | |
| 27 Tuesday | 5 12 | 6 47 | 5 39 | |
| 28 Wednesday | 5 11 | 6 49 | 6 21 | |
| 29 Thursday | 5 10 | 6 50 | 7 21 | |
| 30 Friday | 5 9 | 6 51 | 8 58 | |

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## MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. ALEXANDER GREAVES, Jr. to Miss REBECCA CLARK, all of Southwark.

On the 8th inst. by the Elder Thomas J. Kitts, Mr. EDWARD MOORE, to Miss JANE SIBLIT, both of Blockley.

On the 8th inst. by Elder Thomas J. Kitts, Mr. ADAM BARRETT, of Chester County, to Miss ELIZABETH HIVES, of Delaware County.

On the 15th inst. by Elder Thomas J. Kitts, Mr. JOHN WOLVERTON, to Miss RACHEL CREW, all of the Southern Liberties.

On the 17th inst. by Elder Thomas J. Kitts, Mr. JAMES E. MIDDLETON, to Miss EUPHEMIA LAWRENCE, all of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday evening, the 21st inst. by Alderman Shoemaker, Mr. JAMES FRANCIS, to Miss EMELINE MORGAN, both of this city.

At Friends' Meeting House, Horsham, on the 8th inst. GEORGE JUSTICE MITCHELL, to TACY IREDELL, both of Horsham, Montgomery County.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. C. P. Krauth, Mr. JOSEPH S. MANN, to Miss MARGARET WALTERS, all of Penn Township.

On Thursday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wylie, the Rev. JOHN NIEL McLEOD, of Galway, Saratoga Co. N. Y. to Miss MARGARET, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wylie, of this city.

At Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Reed, Dr. BENJAMIN R. TINSLAR, of the U. S. Navy, to JANE CATALINA, daughter of the late John Van Benthuysen, Esq. of the former place.

On the 15th inst. by Alderman Binns, Mr. CHARLES PETTIT, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH WATSON, of Wilmington, Del.

On Thursday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. JAMES CHAMBERS, to Miss MARGARET ERRIXSON, both of Southwark.

At Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Charles T. Reichel, the Rev. BENJAMIN REICHEL, Pastor of the Moravian Congregation at Salem, North Carolina, and inspector of the female Academy in that place, to Miss PARSONS, of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, England.

Last evening, by the Rev. Mr Livingston, Captain THOMAS TAYLOR, to Miss LOUISA ANN MORRILLE, all of this city.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Sears, Mr. BENJAMIN S. CAVENDER, to Miss JANE HAWTHORN, all of this city.

On Thursday, the 8th instant, by Jacob Coats, Esq. Mr. WALEN WHITMAN, to Miss HARRIET, daughter of the late Isaac Thomas, all of Philadelphia County.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Livingston, Mr. JOHN W. BABB, of Chester county, to Miss PHEBE PEARSON, of Norristown.

On Tuesday evening, 20th inst, by the Rev. J. H. Donahoe, Mr. THOMAS H. LARKIN, of Wilmington, Delaware, to Miss SUSAN R. GLASGOW, of Chariton, Missouri.

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## DIED.

On Thursday morning, SAMUEL BEAMER, in the 33d year of his age.

On Thursday, 15th inst. Mr. AMOS THOMAS, in the 42d year of his age, after a long and lingering illness, which he bore with truly Christian patience and pious resignation.

On Tuesday morning, April 20th, 1830, Mrs. JUDITH MURRAY, aged 64 years.

On Wednesday, April 21st, Mrs. SARAH COX, wife of William Cox, in the 43d year of her age.

On the 20th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. MARY BRACKNEY, wife of Isaac A. Brackney, in the 22d year of her age.

On the 17th instant, in the 32d year of his age, Dr. JOHN D. GODMAN, Professor of Anatomy, Natural History, &c.

On the 19th inst. HANSON WATERS, late merchant, in the 61st year of his age.

On Friday evening last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. BENINGHOVE, widow of the late J. Beninghove, Senr. in the 68th year of her age.

On Monday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. JAMES M. MOUNTAIN, in the 30th year of his age.

On the 13th inst. after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian patience, ELIZA, wife of Henry H. J. Naff, aged 28 years.

Suddenly, on the 15th inst. JOHN M'CLANE, in the 44th year of his age.

Suddenly, at Reading, on Friday, the 9th inst. Mrs. HENRIETTA, wife of W. W. Clampffer, late of Philadelphia, in the 41st year of her age, leaving behind her an affectionate husband and eight children.

On Tuesday afternoon, WILLIAM, eldest son of Thomas Mellen, aged 10 years.

At New York, yesterday morning, in the 77th year of his age, Col. THOMAS BARCLAY, late British Consul General.

At Montreal, on Tuesday last, at an advanced age, at the residence of his Lordship the Bishop of Tellmesse, the Rev. Mr. BERTHELOT, one of his Lordship's Secretaries, late chaplain of the Ursuline Convent at Three Rivers, &c.

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## JUST PUBLISHED,

CASKET, for April 1830—Embellished with views of Claremont Academy, Haddon Hall and Columbia College, N. Y.—Music and a Floral cut, "Asclepias Tuberosa."

CONTENTS.—Claremont Academy, the Light in the Church, Childhood, Waverly Novels, Nuremburg Boy, Glutie, Cottage of the Vine, Battle of Flodden, Emperor Alexander, First Invasion of Ireland, Haddon Hall, Columbia College, Thoughts on Bulwer's Novels, Scott's Byron, London Fashions, Major Laing, Peter the Hermit, Domestic Keep, Personal Tastes of Napoleon, The Bleeding Heart, Royal Society, Wit and Sentiment, Music, "Dear Native Home," School of Flora; Poetry To Melancholy, Lines by Carlos, Impromptu to M. L. S., What is Death? Thoughts on Death, The Deity, Lines, The Dead, Vanity of Human Grandeur, On the Death of Elias Hicks, Orphan Girl's Address to her Guardian.

Price $3 50 a year. Single Nos. 25 cts.

Published monthly by SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
ap 17—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

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## CONSUMPTION.

EFFECTS OF THE PULMEL.

THE following are two striking instances of cures performed by the *Pulmel*, among many lately communicated to us:

A young Millwright, of Wilmington, Delaware, in a confirmed consumption, confined to his room, and given up by his physician, was able to ride out after taking 3 bottles of Pulmel, and was restored to excellent health after taking 6 bottles. Communicated by Dr. T. Harlan.

Mrs B——, of Philadelphia, labouring under a compound consumption of long standing, and given up by Dr. Parrish, was cured by a few bottles of Pulmel, within few months. Communicated by Mr. Reakirt.

The Pulmel sold as usual by the principal Druggists of Philadelphia, and also in the principal Cities of the United States. A pamphlet distributed gratis to applicants. april 24—tf

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## Journal of the Franklin Institute,

*Vol. 5, No. 4, for April, 1830,*

PUBLISHED monthly, by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the Promotion of Mechanic Arts.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Actuary, in the Hall of the Institute. Price Five Dollars per annum. april 24—tf

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## A MILLINER WANTED.

AT the North East corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, a very good hand. No other need apply april 24—1t*

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## N. CANFIELD & CO'S.

PRIZE LIST, UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 6, for 1830.

30 38 52 26 54 11 6 49 22 32.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Combination, | 30 38 52, Capital of | $25,000 |
| | 11 26 54, | 10,000 |
| | 6 22 49, | 5,000 |
| * | 11 22 49, | 1,000 |
| * | 6 26 32, | 400 |
| * | 38 52 54, | 200 |
| * | 30 32 38, | 100 |
| * | 22 30 52, | 100 |

* All sold YESTERDAY by N. CANFIELD & CO. No 22 South Third street, directly opposite Congress Hall. Union Canal Lottery, No. 7, for 1830, drawn in this city, on Saturday, the 8th of May—54 Number Lottery—8 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $30,000 | 5 prizes of | $800 |
| 1 | 10,000 | 10 | 500 |
| 1 | 5,000 | 10 | 400 |
| 1 | 4,000 | 10 | 300 |
| 1 | 3,000 | 10 | 200 |
| 1 | 2 45? | 16 | 100 |
| 5 | 1,000 | | |

Price of tickets only $9; halves 4 50; quarters 2,25; eighths 1 12½.

Orders from the country promptly attended to if addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO. Philadelphia.
april 24—tf

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THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia, and the public in general, that he has removed his Academy to the School Room attached to St. John's Church, in Race street, entrance from Fifth street, between Race and Vine streets, where the following branches will be taught, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Surveying, &c.—Being an experienced teacher for a number of years, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. Terms moderate. Apply as above.

a. ril 24—3t* JOHN WEBB.

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## DRAWING OF THE
## Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania,
Class No. 6, for 1830.

THE subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 6 N, for 1830—do hereby certify, that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the 84 placed in the wheel, viz:—

| 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 38 | 52 | 26 | 54 | 11 | 6 | 49 | 22 | 32 |

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above, that is to say, No. 30 was the first that was drawn; No. 38 was the second; No. 52 was the third; No. 26 was the fourth; No. 54 was the fifth; No. 11 was the sixth; No. 6 was the seventh; No. 49 was the eighth; No. 22 was the ninth; No. 32 was the tenth and last.

Witness our hands at the city of Philadelphia, this 20th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

ANDREW ERTIT,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
P. A. BROWNE,
THOMAS P. ROBERTS,
Attest—John Tackett, Secretary.

From the preceding Certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel, for determining the prizes in the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 6N, for 1830, with the order in which they were drawn. And the Managers announce to the public the following as the result.

The Tickets which drew the 65 highest prizes, are those having as three for Combination Numbers

| | | |

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

To the Editor of the S. E. Post.

To all the muses I'th a friend,
And will a brother bard defend;
Tho' some big wo ds he may have written,
By Lumen, he shall not be smitten.
Strange, if a poet cannot choose
What sort of words he ought to use;
But Lumen over them is brewing
So long, that he must fall to spewing—
And thinks, w th some old gander's quill,
A critic's chair he ought to fill—
And in a recent publication,
I saw with rising ind gnation,
That Seneca, not alone he'd tickle,
But put your poets all in a pickle.
So be his worship what he may,
He'd better go and drive a dray;
Or carry porter through the street,
Than our united anger meet.

A SISTER BARD.

A FACT.

A German Innkeeper of Pennsylvania, not in any danger of being hung for his wit, became a zealous member of an anti-dram-drinking society. To wean off from the bar was rather a hard task, and he began to complain of a weak stomach. What was to be done! His stomach grew worse daily—and the good wife, after a solemn consultation, determined to call in the doctor. The grave personage arrived—felt his pulse—threw a look at the ceiling—and, in a low whisper, ordered him an ounce of brandy per diem. When the doctor had made his exit, in came Christopher, the oldest son. "Christoffle! Christoffle!" cried the old anti, "go down stairs agin an pring up te *Sistant*, and look among te tables how much makes an ounce of prandy." Christopher complied, and read aloud from the book, 'Eight drachms make one ounce.' "Stop dere, Christoffle, stop dere, I say—tat is te toc'or for me—he understands my case—he gives eight drams a day, un I never took more as six afore, put I always wanted eight—so pring on—te society don't prevent us from takin medecine."

ECONOMY AND COMFORT.—A gentleman of our acquaintance, more remarkable for an easy carelessness of manner, quite peculiar, than for his personal neatness, was overhauled by his wife, as he was going out the other morning, with, "husband! husband! do pick that feather off your sleeve before you go out." "Yes, my dear," he replied, as he deliberately obeyed her, "and do you take it, if you please, and put it in the bed again; if you don't we shall surely miss it to-night."

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—THE PERFECTION OF IMPUDENCE!—A beggar, with an instrument as offensive to the ear as were the bagpipes to immortal SHAKSPEARE, commenced his grinding exactly beneath the window of a house in London where a party had just sat down to dinner. Disgusted with the horrible discord they sent a few halfpence to the vagrant with a hint that "he might go on." The answer was exquisite—"I never goes on under sixpence!" For this brilliant witticism the beggar had a shilling!

From the last English Papers recived at this Office.

DISCRIMINATION.—A country friend of Sir Robert Walpole hearing the celebrated Mr. Pitt, (afterwards Lord Chatham,) speak, after he had taken his seat in the House of Commons, he being at that time a cornet, observed to Sir Robert, that it would be worth his while to make that young man a captain. 'My dear sir, replied Sir Robert, 'make him my friend, and I will give him a regiment.'

A POACHER IN PETTICOATS.—A *lady*, of the name of Septier, was brought before the Correctional Tribunal of Nevers, a few days since, charged with having committed an offence against the game laws. The fair delinquent, who appears to have acted under the impression that her sex secured her exemption from the law had provided herself with a double-barreled gun, which she seems to have handled with considerable dexterity, and proved herself no bad shot, by bringing down a crow with the most perfect *nonchalance*, under the very nose of the gend'arme while he was serving her with the process. But, alas! the days of chivalry are gone! and notwithstanding the deference for *la belle sexe*, on which our gallant neighbours over the water so peculiarly pique themselves, the lady has been condemned to pay a fine of fifty francs, with the forfeiture of her fowling-piece.

A German physician classes snuff-taking under the head of diseases, giving it the scientific appellation of *pica nasi*: indulged in to excess it seems, like its rival, spirit drinking, to be highly injurious both to the mind and body.

CALCULATING BOY.—Vincent Zucchero, aged seven years, the Sicilian child whose extraordinary powers of calculation have already been noticed by us, was last month sent for to the court of Naples, where, in the presence of a numerous company several difficult questions were propounded to him. The Duke of Calabria first asked him how many minutes there are in 500 years, reckoning to the year 365 days and 6 hours? He replied, after a little reflection, 262,980,000 minutes. Prince Pignattelli then inquired of him, how many steps a gardener would take who had to water 100 trees, distant five steps from each other, and who should be obliged to fetch his water for each tree from a well distant ten paces from the first? Young Zucchero immediately replied 51,500. He made equally speedy and correct answers to several other interrogatories.

THEATRICAL CUPPING AND BLEEDING.—Soon after Kean's first appearance in Sir Giles Overreach, the Drury-lane actors wishing to keep pace with the march of intellect, proposed to collect among the brethren the purchase-money of a silver cup, on which they intended to emblazon all the virtues of "the abstemious Roscius," and present it to him, as a token of their admiration. The veteran Munden (whose Marall was at least equal to the other's Sir Giles) on being asked for his subscription, flatly refused, with—"I part with my guinea because Mr. Kean is a good actor! My precious eyes! —I have been called a good actor these 50 years, but my brethren never gave me any silver tokens of their admiration; my brethren never gave Mrs. Siddons or John Kemble any metallic token of their admiration! Pob, psha! I was born before this age of humbug. My precious eyes! It won't do, sir—you may cure Mr. Kean, but I'll be d—d if you BLESS old Joey Munden." And he buttoned up his pockets, as though he was afraid some rebellious guineas should jumpt out of it.—*Age.*

MISS LOVE.—On Saturday last, Sir John Nichol, in the court of Arches, signed the document of divorce between Mr. George Calcraft and Emma Calcraft, (Miss Love,) his wife. Dr. Lushington stated the case. The parties, he said, in the cause, were married on the 15th November, 1828, and it would be recollected that Miss Emma Love, the party proceeded against, was then, and is now an actress of some talent and celebrity. Captain Calcraft's circumstances, however, were, at the time that the marriage was contracted, not in such a state as to allow him and his wife to live together immediately after her marriage, and Mrs. Calcraft continued her engagements under her maiden name, and lived under the roof of her mother, but was constantly visited by her husband, Capt. Calcraft. About the middle of the month of July, 1829, Mrs. Calcraft had an engagement to perform at Nottingham, and she in consequence went down to that place in pursuance of such engagement, but remained in Nottingham only a few days; and it was soon afterwards learned that she had eloped with Lord Harborough, who had been in the place some days.—There was no opposition to the prayer for divorce.

LEGAL PROLIXITY.—In the case arising out of White & Metcalf's bankruptcy, Mr. Sergeant Russell stated that the brief contained 16,000 folios! and in the trial at the bar Mr. H. Brougham's documents weighed three quarters of a ton! —*London Sun.*

FAGGING.—While Lord Byron and Mr. Peel were at Harrow together, a tyrant, some few years older, whose name was *****, claimed a right to fag little Peel, which claim (whether rightly or wrongly, I know not) Peel resisted. His resistance, however, was in vain: ***** not only subdued him, but determined to punish the refractory slave, and proceeded forthwith to put this determination in practice by inflicting a kind of bastinado on the inner fleshy side of the boy's arm, which, during the operation, was twisted round with some degree of technical skill to render the pain more acute. While the stripes were succeeding each other, and poor Peel writhing under them, Byron saw and felt for the misery of his friend; and, although he knew that he was not strong enough to fight ***** with any hope of success, and that it was dangerous even to approach him, he advanced to the scene of action, and, with a blush of rage, tears in his eyes, and a voice trembling between terror and indignation, asked, very humbly, if ***** would be pleased to tell him, "how many stripes he intended to inflict?"—"Why," returned the executioner, "you little rascal, what is that to you?" "Because, if you please," said Byron, holding out his arm, "I would take half!" There is a mixture of simplicity and magnanimity in this little trait which is truly heroic; and, however, we may smile at the friendships of boys, it is but rarely that the friendship of manhood is capable of anything half so generous.—*Moore's Byron.*

The New Monthly Magazine has the following account of the vexations practised by the Custom House Officers in Russia under the restrictive system of that country:

Amongst the greatest annoyances is that of the search at the Custom-house; it is as rigid as our own, but performed in a more unceremonious manner. My uniform was very nearly seized, because forsooth, it was new, and they declared it had never been worn; I shortly undeceived them by showing the button holes. Then came the books, every one of which underwent a most scrupulous examination; and those which the searching officer did not understand were sealed and sent to the Censor; at last he handled a small Bible—"It is only a Bible," said I—"May be," he said, "but it must go to the Censor, and if there is nothing in it which is prohibited, he will return it to you again," which of course was done. To give an idea of the delays in the office at Constadt, I arrived on Monday at noon, and although assisted by the English Consul, had to dance backwards and forwards between the Harbour-master's house and the Custom-house all Tuesday, and did not get my trunk cleared until Wednesday morning. If I had known the secret of the bribe, as well as I afterwards learnt it, I could have been in Petersburg on Tuesday morning; and even after all I was advised by my servant who had been accustomed to these plunderings before, to give a blue note, five roubles. On leaving Russia by Polangen, the bitter cold weather had obliged me to close the carriage as much as possible. On arriving at the barrier, a gentleman in uniform asked for my passport, which was duly given. "Be as quick as possible," said I, "for I am anxious to get to Memel to-night." "It will take two hours," replied the officer, "before the passport will be properly examined." "Two hours!" quoth I; "here are five roubles for you." "In two minutes it shall be ready;" and in truth he was not much more. Then came another harpy. "Have you nothing contraband?"—"Nothing at all," resumed I. "No Russian money?" said the vexatious devil. "Not a copec," quoth I. "Then you must alight, and I must search the carriage." "Oh, I crave your honour's pardon, I have," said I, "a rod note, (ten roubles) which I find accidentally forgotten in my pocket; as it is not permitted to carry Russian money out of Russia, may I beg you to do me the favour of accepting it?" My friend, the harpy, bowed acknowledgment—hoped I should not catch cold—advised me to close the carriage—ran himself for the passport, and calling to the Cossack who attends all travellers across the neutral ground between Russia and Prussia, wished me a friendly adieu.

A merchant resident at Prague gave a dinner to a number of friends. The Court of Vienna had about the same time contacted a loan—all the guests were agreed in blaming this operation. Next day the merchant was sent for by the Director of Police to give some explanation about what had passed at his house on the preceding evening. He alleged that any individual had a right to discuss financial questions in the interior of his own house. He was answered that, not being a banker, these sort of questions did not concern him, and that, if it happened again that he should raise or indulge himself in similar discussions, he would be punished with imprisonment. On his return home, the merchant was well convinced that he could only have been denounced by his domestics; he turned the whole of them away. He was again called before the Supreme Director of the Police, who peevishly asked what motive could have induced him to discharge his servants; and on his replying that he conceived he had a right to act in his own house as he liked, this Director (who was an Imperial Councillor, Knight of an Order, and bearing the title of a Colonel) did not blush to vow to him, on his honour, that his servants had not denounced him, hoping thus, no doubt, to succeed in the twofold object of rendering his friends suspected, and of inducing him to retain in his service the very individuals he had turned away, and by whom the Police had been so well served.—A Ministerial Journal of Belgium relates this article to show the paternal care of that species of government which the Apostolical faction would wish to impose on France.

A few nights ago, the body of an old man called Jones, was stolen from St. Michael's burial ground. The widow of the deceased asserted her right to the empty coffin, which she gave to a manufacturer of such articles. It is therefore doomed "a double debt to pay," and to become the repository of some other one's remains which it is not unlikely may be abstracted in like manner.

On Wednesday last James Davidson, flesher, killed a cow, weighing about 4 1-2 cwt. when to his great astonishment, he found attached to her stomach, in that part which is known to the trade by the technical term of "the King's hat," a breakfast knife, exactly seven inches in length! The blade was sharp and clean, and the handle complete, the brass rivets by which it was fixed on being also perfectly clean. Finding that this weapon was much sharper than that which he intended to use, he actually completed skinning the beast with the knife which he found in her inside. We understand that he is willing to show the knife to any person who may have the curiosity to see it.—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

*A Death Blow to the Quacks.*—We are assured that horse-radish cut into small pieces and chewed in the mouth is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, coughs, colds, and cases of incipient consumption. Several cases of its successful application have come within our knowledge.

One of the most effectual means of curing a cut, bruise, or burn, is said to be the inside coating of the shell of a raw egg. Apply the moist surface to the wound; it will adhere of itself, leave no scar, and heal any wound without pain, more speedily than any salve or plaster in the universe.


*West Chester Stages Removed from the Western Hotel, to Kitteng'r's, North 4th Street,*
PHILADELPHIA.

West Chester Accommodation Stage.

THIS LINE, belonging solely to PETER OSBORNE, is in good order for public accommodation, and will commence operations daily on Monday, the twenty-ninth instant; —and if obliging department—careful and expeditious driving—and comfortable Carriages, give any claim to support—the proprietor will look for it from a generous public.

The Line will leave the Green Tree Hotel, West Chester, at 7 o'clock each day of the week, Sunday excepted—and arrive at Leonard Kittenger's, Cross Keys Tavern, North Fourth street, Philadelphia, in good season for dinner. Returning, leave Kittenger's at the same hour, call for passengers at Baldwin Weaver's, Black Horse, Market street, and arrive at West Chester in good season for dinner.

Gentlemen and Ladies from a distance, who wish a conveyance a few miles further than West Chester, may expect the accommodation on favorable terms.—And every reasonable exertion is pledged to give public satisfaction, by PETER OSBORNE.
West Chester, March 27th, 1830 april 3—3t*

G. W. CARPENTER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

HEPATICA TRILOBA.—This Plant has proved to be a safe and valuable Medicine for Coughs, spitting of blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the Medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solution, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease, by promoting expectoration and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and this without being attended with any unpleasant effects; it also agrees with the stomach in all cases, and is a pleasant and agreeable medicine to take.

It has generally been administered in the form of tea or decoction; this has most frequently been improperly made by those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations, and has brought this medicine in disrepute, and prevented its application in many cases where it otherwise would have proved highly useful and beneficial.

To guard against these inconveniences, and to bring before the public a concentrated preparation of this valuable article of uniform strength, George W. Carpenter is pleased to announce the preparation of Compound Syrup of Liverwort, which will obviate all the disadvantages above described. This preparation is as active as it can be made from the fresh plant, and the virtues considerably improved by the tonic and expectorant Medicines which have been selected as adjuvants Prepared and sold only, by

G. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market st.
For sale as above, Com. Fluid Ext. Sarsaparilla, Solidified Copaiva, Saratoga Powders, Citrated Kali, Comp. Tonic Extract; with a number of new and popular Chemicals. jan. 16—6mo

REMOVAL.

GEORGE VOGEL, proprietor of the SORREL HORSE TAVERN, No. 39 North Second street, begs leave to tender his thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and informs them that he will, in consequence of rebuilding, occupy house No. 28 North Second street, opposite the old stand, for a few months. And he also informs his friends and customers, that he intends to occupy the new house as soon as finished.

N. B. The Stables are now and will continue to be kept in good order. Entrance to Stables from Chancery Lane, between Front and Second streets, in Arch, and also from Second and Front streets, in Coomb's Alley. Every attention will be paid by stopping at No. 39. april 17—tf

McKOY.

ORIGINAL BRAND and STAMP CUTTER, WHITESMITH, &c. No. 5 TAMMANY STREET, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, continues to make and cut BRANDS and STAMPS of all descriptions, for Millers, Carpenters, Housekeepers, Smiths, &c.

Also, Biscuit Baker's Dockers of all kinds, Turning in Iron, Brass and Steel, Screw Stocks, Taps and Dies made and warranted. april 17—3t

BOARDING.

MRS. E. SMITH has opened a boarding house in St. Tamany, near Fifth street, where she will be happy to accommodate persons who may wish to obtain genteel boarding, on moderate terms. april 17—6t

WATCH LOST.

A SILVER FRENCH WATCH, with fancy face, small dial, was lost on Saturday last, supposed in Second street, between New and Callow hill.—If found and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, a suitable reward will be given. april 17—tf

REMOVAL.

S. & S. BEDFORD respectfully inform their friends, that they have removed the School, lately taught at No. 81 South Third street, to the South West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets. april 17—3t*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the partnership existing under the firm of GEORGE & HENRY BECHTEL, (Paper Makers,) is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present them for settlement, to the subscriber. And all those indebted are requested to make payment as above, as the subscriber is duly authorized to settle the same.

GEORGE BECHTEL, Paper Maker,
Germantown Township, Philadelphia County.

N. B. The Paper Making Business will be continued at the old established Mill, where orders for paper of every description will be thankfully received and promptly executed. GEORGE BECHTEL,
april 10—3t*

MEDICAL SPECIFIC
FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

DR. RAFINESQUE, Professor of Medical Botony, &c. the original inventor and proprietor of the PULMEL, has lately taken the concern into his own hands, and established in Philadelphia a CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY of Syrup, Balsam, Wine, Chocolate, Essence, Powders, &c. of PULMEL, sold at $1 for 20 doses, with a large discount for cash and wholesale.

The PULMEL is a safe and efficient, mild and palatable Remedy for the CONSUMPTION, and nothing else. It has within 2 years cured or relieved 500 persons from Boston to New Orleans, being taken inwardly and inhaled.

Just published by him, the PULMIST; or, the Art to cure the Consumption. Price one dollar; sent free of postage to any part of the United States. He practises exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs. Ample written Consultations on Specific Cases, $10, Verbal ones, 5; Visits, 1.

The PULMEL and the Work sold in Philadelphia by Brown, Burgin, Carpenter, Fullerton, Garretson, Garrigues, Hart, Kleit, Mackenzie, Marshall, Morris, Reakirt, Reynolds, Reynolt, Scattergood, Shepiard, Yarnall, and other Druggists. Pamphlet on the Pulmel given gratis by them. april 3—tf

PATENT FLY-NET,
FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Coach-Lace, Fringe, and Military Store in this City.

The above improved Patent Fly Net is manufactured of various colours, such as White, Yellow, Black, &c. to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Apply to HENRY KORN,
april 10—6m No. 22 North Third street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

FOR rent, a house and gardens, with accommodations for keeping a horse and cow, or either of them. The house is modern with a parlour and kitchen separated by an entry on the first floor, dry and airy cellars under the whole, 4 bed chambers on the second story; a well and pump at the kitchen door. A moderate rent will be taken either for the summer season or by the year—16 miles from Philadelphia and 3 miles from the borough of Bristol, Bucks County, Bristol Township. Inquire of Messrs. Hamilton & Hood, Merchants, South side Market street wharf, or the subscriber adjoining the Neshaminny Toll Bridge, Frankford, and Bristol Turnpike Road.

P. S. A farm of 230 acres for sale as above.
JOHN P. HOOD.
april 10—3t*

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MCGONEGAL, No. 206 Race street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and legar hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and on great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting houses of this city, within the last six months which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. feb. 20—4t

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
IF IT HAS NEVER FAILED

THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. nov. 7—1y

D. ROBINSON,
No. 62 MARKET STREET
One door above Strawberry st.
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES,
And Manufacturer of
JEWELLERY.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES, with three sets of Glasses, calculated to serve a person 15 years without further expense. A large assortment of the above, together with a variety of other goods, in his line, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. feb 27—3m

G. W. FARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valentia, Toulinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Cravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

REMOVAL.

JAMES M. JACKSON has removed his COAL GRATE and FENDER Manufactory from No. 50 CHERRY STREET, to No. 142 NORTH FIFTH STREET, west side the 8th door above Race street, where he hopes to merit the patronage of his friends and the public. jan. 30—3m

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,
UPPER do. do. do. do.
CALF SKINS, do. do. do.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Harness Leather, | Bag Hides, | Morocco Skins, |
| Bridle do. | Lining do. | Lining do. |
| Skirting do. | Japan do. | Binding do. |
| Chaise Hides, | Buck Skins, | Sheep do. |

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice. feb 6—6 mo

FIRE PROOF DOORS
AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by

CHARLES EVANS,
april 25—1y No. 53 Bread street.

*Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.*

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemmas Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Falling Axes; Chisels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

PHILADELPHIA
*PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,*
No. 28 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual. nov. 28—6m

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS,

THE most valuable Medicine ever prepared for Coughs and Consumptions. The uncommon virtues that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, is sufficient by proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attached, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal.—Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huddington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her, that she was soon able to do a good day's work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford.

*Ashford, Conn. Sept. 25, 1824*

For sale by I. Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market; T. W. Dyott, N. E. corner of Second and Race; E. & C. Yarnall & Co. Market, below Second; J. C. Jenkins, Market, near Third.
jan. 16—6m

WAGER'S WINE STORE
NO. 174 CHESNUT STREET.
*"Jolly" Champagne Wine, Claret, &c.*

A. BENINGER & SON, of New York, having the exclusive sale of the celebrated brand of Champagne Wine "Jolly," have formed an arrangement with Peter Wager, of Philadelphia, for the exclusive sale of the same in the state of Pennsylvania, from whom this wine can be had on the most favorable terms.

JUST RECEIVED,
100 cases and 1 boxes of 1 dozen each, "Jolly" Champagne Wine, a part of this Wine kept up without wax on the cork.
50 boxes very superior Latour Claret.
25 boxes Chateau Leoville Claret, first growth of 1828.
50 boxes Haut Sauterne.

These Wines on trial will be found equal to any Wine received in this city for many years, and will be sold low. apr 1 10—4t

Porcelain and other Artificial Teeth.
ELLIS MIDDLETON,
NO. 188 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
Above Callowhill Street, Philadelphia.
april 10—4t

SELECT ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
*At No. 205 South Fifth Street, (upper rooms.)*

THE Subscriber announces to his patrons and the public, that the liberal patronage by which his previous efforts have been sustained, has induced him to make arrangements that he confidently believes will prove highly beneficial to those confided to his charge. A preparatory school will be opened on the fifth of April, for the reception of such as are disqualified by age or inadequacy of mental improvement, to enter the first Department. Instead of pursuing the ordinary system, the services of two gentlemen have been secured to aid the Principal. All the branches which a polite and liberal English education embraces will receive particular attention. The morals of the pupils, (which are often too much neglected,) will be strictly attended to. Maps and Globes will be used in Geographical instruction; and in every admissible case, practice will be combined with theory. For example, Allmetry and Lonzimetry will be taught practically as well as theoretically. Philosophical and Chemical apparatus will be used in the elucidation of principles, which, without such demonstrations, would be studied with as little satisfaction as profit. It is fully intended to afford every facility for improvement within the scope of the Principal, and to procure as extensive apparatus as the patronage of the public will warrant.

Cards, in which the particular branches taught, and the terms for instruction are specified, may be obtained by applying at the Academy to
mar. 27—3t W. M. COLLOM, Principal.

A. LUDINGTON is happy to inform his friends that his health is so far restored as to enable him to resume the duties of the SEMINARY. He feels the strongest emotions of gratitude towards those who have heretofore so liberally patronized his institution, and in a very especial manner towards those whose kind forbearance has induced them to wait for his recovery. In consequence of his illness, there is a vacancy for a few more pupils, from families of respectability, who will be thoroughly and systematically instructed in the different branches of a polite English and classical education.

WANTED, immediately, an ENGLISH TEACHER, of character, talents, and industry. Apply at his Seminary, third story, corner of Pine street and Green's Court, or at his residence, No. 81 Union street.
april 17—3t

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM DAVIS, TAILOR, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 241 Arch street, one door below Seventh street, Philadelphia, where all orders will be thankfully received. april 10—3t

GRAND EXHIBITION.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will, for a short time, exhibit at No. 158 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, between Spruce and Pine streets, in the evenings, from 7 until 10 o'clock, a fine Cosmorama, and Transparent Views of the most admired parts of Europe and America, with a collection of Natural Curiosities. Admittance 25 cents, Children half price.

N. B. The Subscriber has also the honor to inform the public, that any company wishing to see it at any time in the afternoons, will be gratified for the price of Three Dollars. F. DREER.

The exhibition to commence on Monday, 12th day of April, 1830. april 10—4t

Potter's Paper Ware House

REMOVED to No. 23 MINOR STREET, below Sixth, where may be had every description of PAPER manufactured in the United States, at the lowest mill prices, on a liberal credit, or discount for cash. mar. 27—tf

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

SOUTH West corner of Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he continues his instruction in all the branches of an English education. Thankful to those who have favoured him with their patronage, and humbly asks a continuance of the same.

Satisfactory reference will be give to those who may desire it.

Private lessons will be given in Writing and English Grammar. Young ladies wishing to acquire a knowledge of Grammar, may attend in the afternoon of each day, at any hours which may best suit them
mar 27—3m J. H. CHAUNCEY.

CHEAP HAT & CAP STORE,
NO. 362 NORTH SECOND STREET.

BROWN & SEDDON, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they intend keeping a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Children's superior ELASTIC WATER PROOF HATS.

Also, Fur, Seal and Cloth CAPS, at the above Store, as well as at their extensive Fashionable Hat Manufactory, No. 367 NORTH FRONT STREET.

Bespoke Hats made to any shape, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice, equal in quality and durability to any in the Union.

N. B. Several hundreds of second hand Hats; Wool, Sea grass, Tarpaulin, and Oil Cloth covered Hats, wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash. mar 27—3m

WILLIAM HUGHES,
UNDERTAKER,
NO. 169 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE STREETS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of Coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which, at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals attended to, furnishing hearse, carriages, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours. jan. 16—1y

WILLIAM M. EVANS'
(PATENT.)
UNALTERABLE
CHECKS,
NOTES, DRAFTS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c
*Manufactured No. 2 Decatur street, Philadelphia.*
march 13—3m

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
*Corner of Chesnut and Orange Streets,*
WILMINGTON, DEL.

WM. ROBINSON & CO. return their thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received, and are still prepared to execute CASTINGS, such as housings, rollers, shafts, gudgeons, forge hammers and anvils, coupling boxes, retorts, pots, kettles, kirbs, calender and sugar mill rollers, steam engine work, mill gearing and cotton and woollen machinery, with every description of casting from one ounce to seven tons. All the above Castings will be warranted soft, to turn or cut, and will be done upon terms as reasonable as at any place in the United States, and will be delivered in Philadelphia without charge. Patterns made to order, and mill gearing in general without charge.

N. B. All kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery furnished to order at the shortest notice.
feb. 20—3m

LEBANON GARDEN.
JOHN PAS

RESPECTFU
former M
and the public th
commenced with
TURTL
SOU
on Sunday next
after 11 o'clock
continue to do
the season.

CARPET MANUFACTO

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race st
tween Front and Second streets. He re
informs his friends and the public in general th
got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting,
quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woo
shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb.

TO MANUFACTURE

THE subscriber, having removed his es
ment from Hulmesburg to Bridesburg, re
informs his friends and the public that he con
building of Cotton Machinery of every descr
the latest and most approved plans now in u
Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawi
ders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Mach
Power-loom for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking,
Duck, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of
materials and workmanship.

Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, C
improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, raising a
ing Machines of the latest improved plans,
best materials and workmanship.

Also, Screws of every description, for Pa
Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons f
unfurnished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castin
ry description will be made at short notice, a
rior quality—all of which will be executed
tier, and at reduced prices. ALFRED J

N. B Orders directed to me through the
fice, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will
tually received, and promptly attended to.
feb 20—6m*

REMOVAL.

PHILIP GARRETT & SON, impo
watches, plated ware, &c. have rem
store from No. 144 Market above Fourth,
SOUTH FOURTH STREET, below Mark
above the Indian Queen Hotel, where they
sale at low prices, an extensive assortment of
gold and silver patent lever, and other watc
bles, spectacles and every description of
spoons, soup ladles and sugar tongs, plated
candle sticks, fine steel scissors and pen kn
clock and watch maker's tools, materials, &c
Patent lever, duplex, lepine and all other
repaired in the best manner and warranted.
mar. 27—6t

UNRIVALLED LITERAR
PREMIUMS.

ON Saturday, the first of May, 1830,
number of THE ARIEL, Volume Fourt
issued from the press, improved and beautifu
respect, as far as a liberal expenditure of mo
hance the attractions of a literary publication

In commencing the Fourth Volume of The
Editor confidently expects, from the arrang
ments to be made, that an increased patron
extended towards it. Heretofore it has bee
extended—now, the inducements to increase
port, will be infinitely greater.

The Ariel is exclusively a literary publicat
published every other Saturday, on paper of
quality, each number containing eight pages
quarto, (expressly adapted for binding,)
columns on a page. Its contents consist of
literary brilliants from the standard English
and new publications, as Tales, Essays, Pa
graphy, History, Reviews, Sketches of Life
acter, Anecdotes, and the most amusing
which can be gleaned by carefully exa
Foreign and American publications of know
knowledged merit. In addition to this,
pages of each number consist of *original* ma
ters exclusively for The Ariel, being Notic
Publications, Poetry, Reviews, Tales, Comm
and matter from the Editor's pen—without
in the smallest degree, in religious or politi
versy.

To enhance the value of an imperial q
has filled, eight elegant copperplate engr
been added annually, appearing in every th
of the work. The price of subscription has
will continue to be, $1 50 a year, in advance

The improvements to be made in the For
are these:—Entirely new type will be pre
paper of the most superior quality, and inst
eight engravings annually, the new Volume
twelve. The whole will be copperplate
executed in beautiful style, and presented
The Ariel. Thus, at the close of the year,
will be furnished, suitable for the parlor or
stored with the most valuable literary brilli
day, to which a reference may always be
the certainty of still finding something, whi
old, will be pleasing.

As the expense of introducing these im
will be very great, and can only be cover
an increase of patronage, the Editor offers
ing LITERARY PREMIU

Any person who will procure sixty subscri
Ariel, and remit the subscription money to
the Editor, shall receive a copy of the Wave
complete in 45 volumes, illustrated by 45 s
gravings, and warranted to be perfect—toge
copy of The Ariel.

Any person who will procure twenty-five
bers, and remit $35 in payment therefor, sh
copy of Home, Smollett and Hazlitt's Hist
gland, in nine royal octavo volumes, illustra
fine engravings—and the Ariel.

Any person who will procure ten subscri
and the subscription, shall receive a copy
member Me for 1829, containing 8 fine engr
a copy of The Pearl for 1830, containing 1
—together with The Ariel.

The above works are warranted perfect i
spect, and are published by well known bo
The Editor is prepared to supply any demand
be made for them. He will deliver them
careful conveyance, free of cost, in Pitts
more, New York, Bo